

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Vol I No 228

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION URGES ADMISSION OF PRC

OW261715Y Peking NCNA in English 1646 GMT 26 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Conakry, 25 Nov (HSINHUA)--Joao Havelange, president of the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Association Football (FIFA) appealed to all football federations to work for the readmission of China into FIFA at a press conference he gave here on November 23.

He said that the readmission of China will be a very important question at the FIFA congress to be held in Zurich in 1980. He expressed the hope that all African countries will attend the congress and give massive support for China. He said: "I don't understand why a country which has 850 million people has been outside of official football movement in the world?"

UNITED STATES

PEOPLE'S DAILY SCORES U.S. 'APPEASEMENT POLICY'

HK270946Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 19 Nov 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Mei Ping : "Self-Intoxicating Views"]

[Text] According to U.S. press reports, the myth of economism is now popular in the United States. Some Americans believe that there is no need to worry too much about the Soviets' arms buildup and war preparations as long as the United States and the West maintain superiority in the economic and technological fields. They point out that in the Soviet-U.S. rivalry, economic and technological superiority is decisive and that the Soviet Union's economic and political difficulties will force the Moscow ruling clique to adopt a more restrained posture.

In other words, they hold that although the Soviet Union is going all-out in its arms buildup and war preparations in an effort to seize military superiority, it will not move unprudently at its own risk and that stable Soviet-U.S. relations can be maintained as long as the Soviet Union lags behind the United States and the West in the economic and technological fields. This is a typical appeasement view.

It is true that the United States enjoys economic and technological superiority over the Soviet Union, whose gross national product is less than 70 percent of the United States.' However, in the arms race, even U.S. officials admit that the Soviet Union has made an extremely fierce advance and that the United States has lost its lead in many fields. Under such circumstance, will the Soviet Union exercise restraint and refrain from adventures? The answer is no.

From past history we can see that a late-comer to imperialism does not have to overtake its rivals in the economic field before it makes an adventurist move. When its military might rises to a certain degree, it will take risks and start wars. In history, Hitler's Germany started the World War II even though its economic power was inferior to that of the United States. In the East, militaristic Japan lagged far behind the U.S. in terms of economic might, but it started the war in the Pacific. Economic power is important in launching a war. But to the late-comer to hegemonism, beefing up military power is more important in seizing military supremacy and achieving world hegemony. The present Soviet ruling clique has inherited the old military expansionist tradition of tsarist Russia. Compared with industrially advanced West European countries like the Netherlands and Great Britain, tsarist Russia under Peter I was still an economically backward, feudal and serf state. Nevertheless, it started a series of wars in Europe and Asia and seized 540,000 square kilometers of land. Lenin called tsarist Russia "military feudal imperialism."

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Today, the new tsars of the Soviet Union, with their wild ambition, have gone further than the old tsars in foreign expansion and rivalry for world hegemony. This is a fact everyone can see. Millions of Soviet troops are stationed in Europe and thousands of guided missiles are aimed at targets in the United States and Western Europe. In recent years, the Soviet Union has stepped up aggression and expansion in Africa and the Middle East. Its naval fleet has reached the sea further than the old tsars could have dreamed of. The oil lanes vital to the survival of the United States and the West are being seriously threatened. At the same time, the Soviet Union is using Cuban mercenaries and "Asia's Cuba" to pave the way for its aggression and expansion in the African, Asian and Pacific regions. As a result, peace in these areas is being threatened and undermined.

In the face of these cold realities, there are people who have the audacity to stake the future of security and stability on the myth of the so-called economism. This kind of self-intoxication is nothing but self-deception.

Obviously, this economic argument is a typical example of appeasement. The U.S. press has pointed out that this myth has brought a false sense of security to the United States and the West and that the Soviet Union, on the other hand, is becoming more militaristic because of its military supremacy. This situation is extremely dangerous to the Western countries.

PRC OFFICIAL EXPECTS PROGRESS IN TIES WITH U.S.

OW241349Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1302 GMT 24 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Nov (KYODO)--Chang Hsiang-shan, vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, Friday said that China expected substantial progress to be made soon in the promotion of the friendly relations with the United States now that the mid-term elections are over in the U.S.

Chang made this remark when he conferred with a Democratic Socialist Party delegation, headed by Ryosaku Sasaki, which arrived in Peking Thursday on a week-long visit. The eight-member mission met Chang to exchange views on ways to promote the mutual understanding between the two nations.

TENG PRAISES MAO IN MEETING WITH U.S. COLUMNIST

OW270856Y Peking NCNA in English 0843 GMT 27 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Nov (HSINHUA)--Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the guiding ideology of China in her drive for the four modernizations, stressed Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping in connection with China's process of four modernizations at a meeting with American columnist Robert David Novak here this morning.

The vice-premier stated that Chairman Mao's great contributions in Chinese history were beyond the description of words. "Every Chinese knows that 'without Chairman Mao there would have been no new China'." "In the process of achieving the four modernizations we must be good at comprehensively and accurately grasping and applying Mao Tsetung Thought." "There should be liveliness and ease of mind in the political life in our country," he said.

Vice-Premier Teng also answered questions about the current international situation and Sino-U.S. relations.

Present at the meeting were Chien Chi-chen, director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, and Tang Wen-sheng, deputy director of the American and Oceanian Affairs Department.

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VICE PREMIER KENG PIAO MEETS WITH U.S. CIVIL GROUP LEADERS

OW251239Y Peking NCNA in English 1221 GMT 25 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Nov (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Keng Piao met here this morning with a delegation of leaders of U.S. civic affairs organizations led by Bruce McLaury with James Claude Thomson Jr. as its deputy leader.

The delegation is made up of well-known leaders of U.S. organizations, research institutions and foundations on politics; economics, culture, journalism, women and international affairs. They have come to inquire about conditions in China and her domestic and foreign policies.

At the meeting Vice-Premier Keng Piao answered questions raised by the American guests in a frank, friendly manner.

Chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in China Leonard Woodcock was present at the meeting. Also present was Hsieh Li, secretary general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

The American visitors arrived here yesterday afternoon. In the evening Hsieh Li presided over a banquet in their honour given by the Chinese Foreign Affairs Institute.

LIAO CHENG-CHIH MEETS MARYLAND UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR

OW261330Y Peking NCNA in English 1318 GMT 26 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Nov (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial conversation this evening with Chun-tu Hsueh, professor of politics at the University of Maryland, U.S.A., and his wife Cordelia Hsueh.

Cordelia Hsueh is the daughter of Huang Hsing who was an comrade-in-arms of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Professor Hsueh is specialist in Chinese politics. He is the author of the book "Huang Hsing and the Chinese Revolution". They came to China on November 8 to see their relatives.

Vice-Chairman Liao Cheng-chih gave a dinner in their honour after the meeting. Present on the occasion were Lo Ching-chang, deputy secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee, Yueh Tai-heng, deputy director of the China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau, and Huang N-i, member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Mrs. Hsueh's younger brother, and his wife.

KWANGMING DAILY EXPLAINS U.S. POSTGRADUATE TRAINING

HK250400Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 16 Nov 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Shih Ta [2457 6671]: "How the United States Trains Its Postgraduates"]

[Text] Higher education in the United States is divided into three stages. The first involves undergraduate studies which cover 4 years. A student who has completed this course is given a bachelor's degree. The second and third stages are for postgraduate studies. The second stage covers 1 to 2 years after which a student who has turned in the required papers and passed comprehensive examinations is given a master's degree. The third stage covers 2 to 3 years after which a student who has turned in the required papers and passed comprehensive examinations is given a doctorate. During the past two decades, the United States has begun to pay more attention to postgraduate training. The number of postgraduate students has grown rapidly and the quality of students has improved. Major universities have a higher percentage of postgraduate students, with postgraduate enrollment ranging from half that of undergraduates to more than that of undergraduates. In these universities, postgraduate student training is considered a major concern.

Postgraduate training in the United States has its unique features. Postgraduates have to conduct scientific research and write papers while taking courses. Courses are divided into majors and minors. In light of their basic training and interests, postgraduates may select courses within or outside their field of study and even take courses offered by other universities. They map out their own study plans and hand them over to their guidance professors for approval. They may opt for a complete course or just a few sections of a course. This method of study is very useful for promptly mastering the modern knowledge of science.

American universities expect postgraduate students to possess a broad understanding of basic theory and multidisciplinary knowledge. It is believed that only by acquiring a broad and solid knowledge of basic theory can a student grow up to be a promising and high caliber scientist and technician. Only when multidisciplinary scientific knowledge has been mastered will it be possible to solve major scientific problems.

Considerable attention is also given in the United States to fostering the postgraduates' ability to conduct scientific research and independent work. The teaching plan requires that all postgraduates carry out scientific research throughout their entire course of study. In each of the two stages of postgraduate studies, a semester is devoted specially for scientific research to write the master's and doctor's thesis. In addition, they are required to take part in research groups comprised of teachers, senior undergraduates and postgraduate students and carry out scientific research under the guidance of professors. The teaching plan also stipulates that postgraduates should have time for independent work. They can make their own arrangements for study and research within this period.

Educators in the United States believe their flexible training methods can enable postgraduate students to acquire the modern knowledge of science and technology and the ability to conduct scientific research while simultaneously fostering independence and creative power.

CHINESE SPACE TECHNOLOGY DELEGATION LEAVES PEKING FOR U.S.

OW251336Y Peking NCNA in English 1319 GMT 25 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Nov (HSINHUA)--A Chinese space technology delegation left here yesterday for a goodwill visit to the United States of America, at the invitation of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Head of the delegation is Jen Hsin-min, president of the Space Technology Research Institute and adviser is Ma Chieh, vice-president of the Chinese Astronautics Society.

SOVIET UNION

JAPAN'S CRITICISM OF KOSYGIN REMARK NOTED

OW252024Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 25 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Nov (HSINHUA)--The Japanese Foreign Ministry yesterday refuted Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Kosygin's remark that the 1956 Japan-Soviet joint declaration had become invalid. The ministry stressed the package return of the four Japanese northern islands.

According to Japanese press reports, Yohei Kono, leader of the New Liberal Club, held talks with Kosygin in Moscow. Referring to the question of the northern territories, Kosygin said that the 1956 Japan-Soviet joint declaration which stipulates the return of the two islands of Habomai and Shikotan had become null and void since Foreign Minister Gromyko put forward a memorandum in 1960.

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No territorial dispute exists between Japan and the Soviet Union. On this question, he told Yohei Kono, "Our stand is firm and there will be no change in our stand in the future."

A source of the Japanese Foreign Ministry expressed dissatisfaction at the Soviet attitude last night when he said, "In the Japanese-Soviet joint declaration the Soviet Union expresses its readiness to return the two islands. Neither side can alter the content of the declaration since it is an international document formally ratified by the two countries."

The Foreign Ministry viewed the Soviet attitude of altering the declaration as unacceptable. It holds that not only the two islands--Habomai and Shikotan--but all Japan's inherent territories should be returned to Japan by the Soviet Union.

The Japanese KYODO news service reported that the source of the Japanese Foreign Ministry pointed out that the Soviet leader's remarks amount to the negation of the international law. He said that the purpose of representing the memorandum shows once again that the Soviet Union has no intention to return even the above-mentioned two islands. Rebuff should be given to the Soviet Union if it makes such statement in any negotiations through diplomatic channels, he noted.

WEST GERMAN PAPER'S ATTACK ON MOSCOW REPORTED

OW251259Y Peking NCNA in English 1233 GMT 25 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 24 Nov (HSINHUA)--A leading West German paper today criticises Moscow's meddling in British affairs, saying that the Soviet Union is following the logic: "I do what I like, and if you make a move, do what I tell you."

A commentary of FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG recalls that "only a few days ago, the Soviet paper PRAVDA complained about U.S. 'uproar' over the supply of Soviet MIG-23s to Cuba and stressed callously that the planes are essential for the protection of the legitimate interests of that country." But just a few days later, the commentary continues, "Soviet party and state chiefs warned British Prime Minister James Callaghan against any venture to sell 'Harrier' planes to China, though the craft is much inferior to MIG."

The commentary goes on, "the Soviet Union has emplaced sophisticated potential nuclear carriers at the very doorway of others, thinking that it now could be rude to the American power. It also imagines that it is now powerful enough to make threats to strangle in the cradle what it thinks to be a Western offer of help to modernize the air force of China."

Such a Soviet practice is a political "show of strength". Moscow's logic is: "I do what I like, and if you make a move, do what I tell you," the commentary says. It adds, "It seems that while stepping up its armament, the Soviet Union thinks it can force its opponents into unilateral disarmament simply by means of a letter."

LONDON TIMES COMMENT ON BREZHNEV REMARK ON IRAN NOTED

OW241234Y Peking NCNA in English 1218 GMT 24 Nov 78 OW

[Text] London, 23 Nov (HSINHUA)--Brezhnev's recent warning against U.S. intervention in Iran's internal affairs "could be seen as preparing the way for a Soviet intervention ostensibly in defence of Iranian sovereignty," says an editorial in THE TIMES of November 20.

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The editorial reads in part: "The Russians always like to assume the mantle of virtue whenever possible and to proclaim the principled and consistent nature of the policy, especially when their principles are unlikely to be tested in practice. It costs them nothing to say they are against interference in the internal affairs of another country and in favour of the United Nations charter. It puts them squarely on the side of the angels, while implying that the United States is up to no good. With a bit of luck it could even enable them to claim credit for deterring an American intervention. And if the worst possible interpretation is put on Mr. Brezhnev's remark it could be seen as preparing the way for a Soviet intervention ostensibly in defence of Iranian sovereignty."

"More immediately, however, the Russians are probably beginning to prepare a basis from which to deal with a new regime in Iran. They would expect it to be anti-American, so they may hope to pick up some credit by posing as the defender of Iran against American imperialism."

The editorial notes that Brezhnev's remark was also related to the strategic position of Iran, because "the strategic temptations of the Persian Gulf and of direct access to the Indian Ocean must be immense. The coup in Afghanistan has brought their influence a step farther south, and they would find it difficult to resist another step if it were open to them."

"Therefore, a Mr. Brezhnev's warning should probably be seen as nothing more than the staking of a Soviet claim to the right to participate in any diplomatic activity connected with Iran. The Russians feel aggrieved at having been elbowed out of Middle East diplomacy. They may see the Iranian crisis as an opportunity to regain a seat at the top table."

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTS ON SOVIET MIG-23 'CHALLENGE'

OW241204Y Peking NCNA in English 1227 GMT 24 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking 24 Nov (HSINHUA)--The Soviet delivery of MIG-23 fighters to Cuba is obviously part of its global offensive strategy, and American public opinion is showing deep concern for the response of the U.S. Government. This is stated in a short commentary carried in the PEOPLE'S DAILY today entitled "A Direct Challenge". The commentary reads:

U.S. press reported that the Soviet Union has recently delivered to Cuba a number of MIG-23 aircraft "capable of carrying nuclear weapons". This has brought American public opinion to the boil. Accusations have been raised against the Soviet Union of "obviously violating" the 1962 "understanding" with the United States which prohibited the Soviet Union from deploying "offensive" weapons in Cuba.

PRAVDA asserted that the U.S. report was "absolutely groundless". It has evaded the facts declared in vague terms that "in their basic characteristics these planes are of the same type as those which were and are present in Cuba". Such perfunctory statements are clearly inadequate.

The Soviet delivery of MIG-23 fighters to Cuba is obviously part of its global offensive strategy. The MIG-23 is a new type of Soviet fighter. To date, not even the Warsaw Pact countries have obtained versions of this plane. It has a range of 1,200 miles and taking off from Cuba, it could quickly menace the central part of the United States. Now its dramatic appearance just under the nose of the U.S. has naturally caused shock and concern among both ruling and opposition U.S. political parties and among the public as well.

The Soviet shipping of MIG-23 fighters into Cuba reminds one of the notorious "Caribbean crisis" in 1962. The discovery at that time that Khrushchev had secretly shipped nuclear missiles to Cuba aroused strong reaction from the U.S. Government. Submitting to U.S. pressure, Khrushchev withdrew the Soviet nuclear missiles from Cuba and promised not to deploy offensive weapons in that country in the future. This is known as the 1962 "understanding" between the two countries. However, as the balance of military force between the two superpowers has slowly changed, the Soviet Union has increasingly disregarded the "understanding". To the Soviet Union, only the balance of military force counts in its dealings with the United States, and not "understandings" or "agreements". The MIG-23 event indeed provides a useful lesson to those in the U.S. and other Western countries who believe that everything will be fine once "agreements" with the Soviet Union have been reached.

The shipment of MIG-23s into Cuba is another indication of the Soviet Union sharpening its offensive posture in the superpower rivalry. It shows that while reinforcing Soviet strategic dispositions in Europe, Africa and elsewhere, the Soviet Union does not hesitate to brace up its aggressive posture at the very threshold of the United States. Simultaneous with this, a special Soviet-Cuban naval task force appeared in the Caribbean Sea. The presence of such air and naval craft in the neighbourhood of the United States is a sure threat to the peaceful life of the American people. No wonder the American press describes the Soviet move as a direct "challenge" and a "test" to the United States. But the U.S. Government seems to be very hesitant in making a clear-cut judgement on the Soviet violation of the 1962 understanding. The American public are focusing close attention on their government's response.

RADIO PEKING ON DELIVERY OF MIG-23S TO CUBA, VIETNAM

OW241236Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 23 Nov 78 OW

[Commentary: "Why Did the Soviet Union Deliver MIG-23s to Cuba and Vietnam?"]

[Text] In October this year, the Soviet Union for the first time delivered MIG-23 variable wing fighters to Cuba and Vietnam. This is no isolated case. It calls for deep thought.

The MIG-23s, comparatively advanced fighters, are used to equip Soviet forces during the 1970s. Their maximum speed is over 2,400 kilometers per hour. Equipped with twin-barreled cannons and guided missiles, the aircraft can not only engage in air combat but also can attack ground targets. In view of the fact that even certain Warsaw Pact member nations have not been given this model by the Kremlin, one cannot refrain from asking: Why is the Soviet Union so generous toward Cuba and Vietnam, which are some 10,000 miles distant from Moscow? And why is the Soviet Union so hurriedly delivering to Vietnam these comparatively advanced fighter planes which it refused to furnish this same country during the period of the war against U.S. aggression?

Kremlin generosity toward Cuba arises out of the needs of its global strategy for seeking world hegemony. Over the past few years, in wars engineered by the Soviet Union to intervene in the affairs of Angola, invade Zaire and contend for the Horn of Africa, Cuban mercenaries played the role as brutal hatchetmen. In the Soviet trick designed to split and undermine the nonaligned movement, the Cuban regime has acted as Soviet Union's agent.

It is because Cuba has performed meritorious deeds in seizing important strategic positions for the Soviet Union in Africa and the Middle East and played a role that cannot be played by the Soviet Union itself that the Kremlin has rendered Cuba vigorous support at all costs. For this reason, since the beginning of this year, the Soviet Union has sharply increased its aid to Cuba to an average of 6 million U.S. dollars per day. Soviet deliveries of aircraft, tanks and other military equipment to Cuba is also on the increase.

Likewise, the Kremlin's generosity toward Vietnam is also out of the needs of its global strategy for seeking world hegemony. The Vietnamese regime frenziedly triggered a war of aggression against Cambodia. It vainly attempts to subjugate and subvert Cambodia, so it can attain its long cherished goal of forming an "Indochina federation," become a small hegemonic power in the Southeast Asia region and act as an outpost for the Soviet Union in seeking hegemony in and control over Southeast Asia. In Moscow's plot to peddle the "Asian security system" in a vain attempt to split and wreck the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Vietnamese regime has also acted as a Soviet agent. Vietnamese regional hegemonists rely on the Soviet Union, a superpower, as its supporter, while the Soviet global hegemonists want to use Vietnam as a tool to invade and control Southeast Asia. This is the essence of the so-called "friendly cooperation" provided in the recently concluded Soviet-Vietnamese treaty. It is also the reason that a large quantity of Soviet military equipment, including the MIG-23s, has been continuously shipped to Vietnam. In the past, the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet regime used American aircraft to wantonly bomb people in both South and North Vietnam. Today, the Vietnamese regional hegemonists are using aircraft and guided missiles provided by Soviet social imperialism to madly bomb Cambodian territories. In view of the above, one may conclude that it is by no means accidental for the Kremlin to provide Cuba in the West and Vietnam in the East with MIG-23 fighters at the same time. This once again reminds us of the following two important facts about the current international situation:

1. In stepping up its global expansion during recent years, Soviet social imperialism has attached increasing importance to seeking and aiding agents everywhere, and it has chosen to use mercenary troops as a tool for aggression and expansion.
2. Following in Cuba's footsteps, Vietnam is playing the role of a Cuba in Asia; these two countries are jackals from the same lair.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON COMMENTS ON USSR-SRV TREATY

19 Nov PEOPLE'S DAILY

HK250810Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 19 Nov 78 p 4 HK

[Unattributed random notes: "A Frank Admission"]

[Text] After the military nature of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty was revealed, the Soviet Union counterattacked by pinning the label of "super hegemonist" on China. Accustomed to taking hints from their boss, the Vietnamese authorities jubilantly adopted the term and also pinned it on China. Their intention was clear: Did you say we are practicing hegemony? You are simply "super" in comparsion.

China will not actually become a "super hegemonist" just because the Soviet Union and Vietnam have so labeled it. There are no facts to prove China has become a "super hegemonist." The Soviet Union and Vietnam have voluntarily confessed that they are truly hegemonists, but not of the "super" grade.

Preposterous to the Extreme

To cover up the military nature of their treaty of "friendship and cooperation," the Soviet Union and Vietnam specially added the clause "not against a third country" in article 7 of their treaty.

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This made a farce of article 6, which says: In case either party is "attacked or threatened with attack," the two parties shall immediately "consult each other" with a view to "eliminating that threat, and shall take appropriate and effective measures." If the article is not directed "against a third country," one day the whole world will witness the Soviet Union and Vietnam being "attacked" and "threatened with attack" by each other and holding "mutual consultations" "against" each other...

Is this not a most preposterous case of a dog biting its own tail? From this, we can see how hypocritical is the clause "not against a third country."

Portuguese Journal

OW241318Y Peking NCNA in English 1222 GMT 24 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Lisbon, 23 Nov (HSINHUA)--The essence of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty is to establish "an aggressive alliance directly threatening the peace and security of the Southeast Asian countries," says a recent article of COMUNISTA, organ of the Central Committee of the Portuguese (M-L) Communist Party.

The article states, "Democratic Kampuchea is directly threatened by the treaty. Vietnam and the Soviet Union which pursue an expansionist policy are committing aggression against Kampuchea. The new aggression planned by the Soviet Union and Vietnam is arousing world vigilance." The treaty between the Soviet Union and Vietnam is "to ensure political and military cooperation in a large-scale aggression under preparation," it adds.

The article continues, "It is not accidental for Russia and Vietnam to select Kampuchea as the target of their expansionist policy. Democratic Kampuchea is a major obstacle to Soviet expansion in this region for she, under the leadership of the Kampuchean Communist Party, persists in a policy of independence and opposes imperialism and hegemonism." It notes, "the offensive mounted by the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia today is directly threatening the peace and security of the countries in this region."

The article concludes, "The ambition of the Soviet revisionists and their flunkies is inordinate, but the will of the peoples throughout the world for the independence and sovereignty of their countries is invincible."

Sri Lanka Party

OW241311Y Peking NCNA in English 1238 GMT 24 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Colombo, 24 Nov (HSINHUA)--"The Vietnamese ruling clique has converted Vietnam into a puppet and has now entered into an unholy alliance with the Soviet Union in order to play the role of a sub-hegemonist in Indochina," says a statement issued here recently by the Working People's Party of Sri Lanka.

The statement denounces the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty as "an alliance fraught with grave danger to the peace-loving people of Asia and Southeast Asia in particular."

The statement says, "The turn of events in Vietnam is a great tragedy. The Vietnamese people fought against imperialism for well over three decades to win their independence. That independence has now been subverted to the interests of the Soviet Union. It has been bartered away by the Vietnamese ruling clique to serve the cause of yet another and even worse form of imperialism."

It adds, "In total disregard of the genuine aspirations of the Vietnamese people, the Vietnamese ruling clique has converted Vietnam into a puppet and has now entered into an unholy alliance with the Soviet Union in order to play the role of a sub-hegemonist in Indochina."

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"Having subjected Vietnam to the hegemonist control of the Soviet Union, trying to extend their regional hegemonism over Indochina and the neighbouring countries."

The statement concludes, "At present, the Vietnamese ruling clique is committing naked aggression against Kampuchea. If they succeed in Kampuchea, they will certainly turn towards other Southeast Asian countries. The Soviet-Vietnam treaty may well turn Vietnam into a Cuba of the East."

NORTH ASIA

JAPANESE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST DELEGATION FETED IN PEKING

OW241706Y Peking NCNA in English 1549 GMT 24 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Nov (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with and hosted a banquet in the Great Hall of the People this evening in honour of the second delegation of the Democratic Socialist Party from Japan. Leader of the delegation is Ryosaku Sasaki, chairman of the DSP, deputy leader is Eiichi Nagasue and secretary-general, Keigo Ouchi.

In his toast, Vice-Chairman Liao Cheng-chih said, "We are willing to make joint efforts with our Japanese friends in the Democratic Socialist Party to deepen and strengthen the friendly, good-neighbourly relations, and exchanges and cooperation in various fields between our two countries, on the basis of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty."

Mr. Ryosaku Sasaki replied, "We hope our current visit will further develop the friendship between the two countries. We also hope that in the spirit of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty we will find, through discussion, an approach that will enable us to play our due role for the peace and security of the world, Asia in particular."

The delegation arrived here yesterday, at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association. The Japanese friends and the leading members of the China-Japan Friendship Association exchanged views on issues of common interest in a friendly and candid atmosphere this morning. Present at the banquet were Chang Hsiang-shan and Wang Yun-sheng, vice-presidents of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Discuss Wallposters, Mao Reevaluation

OW251415Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 25 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Nov (KYODO)--Leaders of the China-Japan Friendship Association Saturday told a visiting delegation of Japan's Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) that the current campaign to reassess the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung would in no way disturb the basic political line set down by Mao, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. Association President Chang Hsiang-shan told the DSP group led by Chairman Ryosaku Sasaki that the appearance of the names and working places of the authors of the posters indicated the present stability within the country.

Chang, a member of the Communist Party Central Committee, said that the party leadership was in agreement with the posters concerning the reappraisal of the Tienanmen Square incident. The Japanese lawmakers said they took this to mean that official party recognition of Mao's efforts in handling the Tienanmen affair may be forthcoming.

Chang also told the Japanese that Mao himself believed in pursuing the truth in all matters. The "gang of four" tried to deify Mao in order to twist his thinking, and the party was now the authoritative interpreter of Mao's Thoughts in line with the four modernizations drive, Chang said.

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Chang stressed that the two-year purge of "gang of four" followers, the reappraisal of the Tienanmen Square incident, and the current wall poster campaign could not have taken place if the nation were not politically stable.

Association Secretary-General Sun Ping-hua added that movements within China could not be judged merely by what appears on wall posters. The DSP Delegation will visit Premier Teng at The Great Hall of the People in Peking Sunday morning.

Meets Teng Hsiao-ping

OW261325Y Peking NCNA in English 1313 GMT 26 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Nov (HSINHUA)--"At present, the whole China, from the central government down to the grassroots, are concentrating their energies on the four modernizations", said Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping during his meeting here earlier today with the second delegation of the Democratic Socialist Party from Japan led by its Chairman Ryosaku Sasaki.

"Stability and unity have prevailed in China since the downfall of the gang of four. This is conducive to our efforts for the four modernizations. We should also absorb foreign advanced experience of other countries and introduce foreign technology and funds to speed our construction," he noted.

Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, attended the meeting.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping had a friendly talk with Chairman Ryosaku Sasaki, his wife and other Japanese friends. Chairman Ryosaku paid high tribute to the Chinese people for their heroic spirit displayed in realizing the four modernizations.

Shoichi Ban, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Japanese Embassy here, was present at the meeting. Also present were Chang Hsiang-shan and Sun Ping-hua, vice-president and secretary-general of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Hsiao Hsiang-chien, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

KYODO Report on Meeting

OW260516Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0502 GMT 26 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Nov (KYODO)--Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met Sunday with an eight-member delegation of Japan's opposition Democratic-Socialist Party (DSP) at the Great Hall of the People in Peking. Informed sources said DSP Chairman Ryosaku Sasaki, the delegation leader, asked Teng about the coming third meeting of the Communist Party's 11th Central Committee, current mass campaigns in Peking against the late Chairman Mao Tsetung and the gang of four, and other developments in China. The talks also covered ways of promoting Sino-Japanese friendship.

The meeting was also attended by Liao Cheng-chih, president of the China-Japan Friendship Association. The DSP mission, headed by its Chairman Ryosaku Sasaki, is now in China on a week-long visit for talks with Chinese leaders.

Modification of 1976 Decisions Possible

OW260830Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0755 GMT 26 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Nov (KYODO)--The Chinese Communist Party was considering to modify shortly the controversial decision made by its Political Bureau on April 17, 1976, Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping told a delegation of the Democratic Socialist Party Sunday.

The Politburo decision promoted Hua Kuo-feng to first vice chairman of the Communist Party and concurrently deputy premier and purged the then Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. Teng indicated the revision would be made because the Chairman Mao Tse-tung was ill when the key decision was made under the initiative of the gang of four.

Teng met the delegation headed by DSP Chairman Ryosaku Sasaki, at the Great Hall of the People. During the 90-minute meeting, Teng said the current mass campaign to reassess Chairman Mao had been carried out with official party approval. He also stressed it was unfair to put all the blame on the late chairman for the Tienanmen Square riot in April 1976, because Mao was then seriously ill. The gang of four should take full responsibility for that incident, he added. Mao should also be free from any responsibility for the Politburo's decision on April 7, 1976 because of his poor health, Teng said.

Hua Kuo-feng, party chairman and premier, also had no direct connection with the controversial Politburo decision because he was treated coldly by the gang of four, Teng explained.

As for China's modernization, Teng stressed that all Chinese leaders were cooperating closely to strengthen national unity and stability toward full realization of the four-point modernization projects approved by the latest Communist Party Central Committee meeting.

He also confirmed that the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee's decision reevaluating the Tienanmen incident as an entirely revolutionary movement, had full support of the party Central Committee. All previous party decisions on the Tienanmen incident were wrong because they had been made under the initiative of the gang of four, Teng said. Time was ripe for correcting these mistakes, he added. According to Teng, only one member of the gang of four was allowed to meet with Mao at the time of the Tienanmen incident. Mao then was too weak to make correct judgement. Even Hua, who then held a key post in the party Central Committee, could not see Mao, Teng said. Hua did not know what the gang of four had told Mao about the incident, he explained.

Teng said he owed much to Mao, saying the late chairman saved him from persecution by sending him Liberation Army squads for protection.

The Chinese Government has no intention to suppress free discussions among people on wall posters. The right to appeal to the public by means of posters is guaranteed by the constitution, Teng said.

Sasaki told reporters that Teng replied in the affirmative when asked if Peking was considering accepting official credits from Japan. The question was what method to take, he quoted Teng as saying. He also quoted Teng as saying he once sought advice on the question from Toshiwo Doko, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan (Keidanren). Teng said Doko told him small and medium-size credits could be arranged by private Japanese firms but that those of huge sums need to be provided on a governmental basis, Sasaki said. Teng added what cannot be resolved at private level need to be resolved between both governments, Sasaki said.

JAPANESE CORRESPONDENTS INVOLVED IN PEKING SCUFFLE

OW250428Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0342 GMT 25 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Nov (KYODO)--Two Japanese correspondents were involved in a minor trouble with Peking citizens Friday night while they were engaged in news-gathering activities at the Tienanmen Square where many wall posters were put up. The reporters of ASAHI SHIMBUN and YOMIURI SHIMBUN, both major Japanese dailies, were surrounded by the Peking citizens. The crowd forcibly snatched camera films from the two journalists. The two, however, suffered no injury. The films were later returned to the reporters.

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SINO-MONGOLIAN MINUTES SIGNED IN ULAANBAATAR ON 25 NOVEMBER

OW261218Y Peking NCNA in English 1208 GMT 26 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Nov (HSINHUA)--The Chinese and Mongolian governments signed the minutes of the talks on changes in measures concerning non-trade payments here yesterday. The talks between the two government delegations were held from November 20 to 25. The minutes were signed by Ming Ying, leader of the Chinese Government delegation and Chinese ambassador to Mongolia, and Doligrma, leader of the Mongolian Government delegation and first deputy minister of finance.

PEKING NOTES JAPAN'S CONCERN ABOUT USSR USE OF CAM RANH BASE

BK251441Y Peking in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 25 Nov 78 BK

[Text] According to a Japanese source, the Japanese Defense Agency is extremely worried about a report that the Soviet Union has started using Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam as its naval base. The Japanese defense department says that Cam Ranh Bay has become a Russian base because the Soviet naval forces in the Pacific have increased greatly. The use of Cam Ranh Bay by the Soviet Union will seriously affect Japan since the port is situated in the middle of the extremely important sea route of oil-shipment from the Middle East to Japan.

The Japanese Defense Agency thinks that if an urgent situation arose, the Soviet navy could easily sever this artery. The fact that fighter aircraft can take off from the Cam Ranh Base, constitutes an unbelievably big threat.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SRV 'ROUNDING UP' YOUTH FOR FORCED MILITARY TRAINING

OW251825Y Peking NCNA in English 1517 GMT 25 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Nov (HSINHUA)--Filipino repatriates from Ho Chi Minh City said on November 21 Vietnamese authorities had begun rounding up teenaged boys and girls for forced military training, but the young draftees had been fleeing to the mountains, according to reports from Manila.

Returnees Antonio de Ramas and Melencio Ria told UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL that Vietnamese authorities three months ago began "arresting" boys and girls aged 16 years and above for forced military training. "But some escape by sea, while others go to the mountains," Dr Ramas said. The repatriates said Russian advisers were freely roaming the streets of Ho Chi Minh City. They had seen "many Russian advisers" in the shops and hotels. Dr Ramas said there were "many" Russian-built MIG-17 and MIG-23 jets in Bien Hoa airport and at dawn he would hear them take off "to bomb Kampuchea".

SRV STEPS UP ANTI-CAMBODIA GROUND, AIR ATTACKS

OW252030Y Peking NCNA in English 1957 GMT 25 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Nov (HSINHUA)--Vietnam has stepped up its ground and air attacks on Kampuchea, reported an AP dispatch from Bangkok.

The report quoted reliable sources in Bangkok as saying that the Vietnamese, using both Soviet-supplied MIG warplanes and captured U.S. jets, launched increased air strikes particularly in the Fishhook region. The same sources also reported increase ground fighting in the Brek, Memot and Snoul areas of the Fishhook region and at Parrot's Beak. Other sources in the Thai military command said that radio interceptions indicate that the Vietnamese will rely more on airpower in the upcoming fighting after suffering heavy losses of ground combat troops in the fighting last year.

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CAMBODIAN VISITOR TO COLOMBIA DENOUNCES USSR

OW251826Y Peking NCNA in English 1649 GMT 25 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Bogota, 24 Nov (HSINHUA)--In Nath, head of the visiting good-will delegation of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, today denounced the Soviet Union for engaging in expansionist activities in Southeast Asia and using Vietnam as a pawn in these activities. In Nath, who arrived here on November 22 on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Colombian Government, was speaking at a press conference here.

The Soviet Union has "the ambition to dominate the world", he declared. While "the primary objective of this expansionist power is to dominate Europe", it "has time and again tried to dominate Asia under the guise of what is called 'Asian collective security system'", he noted. He added: "The Soviet Union and Vietnam see in Democratic Kampuchea, which is independent, neutral and non-aligned, a major obstacle that must be removed." Hence, Vietnam and the Soviet international expansionists "have come together to attack Kampuchea".

In Nath pointed out that "the so-called friendship and cooperation treaty signed recently between these two countries, which is in fact a military pact for aggression, is a clear indication of their determination to intensify the execution of their policy of aggression and annexation against Kampuchea, their strategy for the domination of this region and the world and their menace to the independence and peace of Asia, Southeast Asia and the world as a whole."

During their stay here, the delegation has held friendly talks with high-ranking officials of the Colombian Government. "We are convinced that our visit will contribute to promoting the friendly relations between our two countries and our two peoples who cherish independence, peace and justice," In Nath told the press conference. The delegation will leave Colombia on November 27 to pay a friendly visit to Guyana.

PRC VICE FOREIGN MINISTER STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF HONG KONG, MACAO

LD241510Y Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The economic development of the territories of Macao and Hong Kong are of interest not only to the Chinese who live there but also to the People's Republic of China, so as to achieve its modernization [as heard], the Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs [as heard] said in an interview given to the Portuguese news agency. He also spoke about relations with Portuguese-speaking countries, Brazil and Vietnam. After stressing that the development and the relations of his country with Macao and Hong Kong are inseparable from the development of the whole Chinese territory and for this reason are of interest to both parties, the diplomat added that the People's Republic of China pays great attention to the life and work of the people of both regions and will thus continue to support them, as it is already doing at present through supplies of water and other main essentials.

EUROPE

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON ULANFU'S VISIT TO TURKEY

Meets Acting Foreign Minister

OW242038Y Peking NCNA in English 1613 GMT 24 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Ankara, 24 Nov (HSINHUA)--Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC met Turkish Acting Foreign Minister and Minister of Defence Hasan Esat Isik at the Foreign Ministry building here this morning.

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The vice-chairman and the Turkish minister warmly shook hands and exchanged greetings with each other. Expressing his welcome to Ulanfu, Hasan Esat Isik said "The exchange of visits by state leaders will bring about mutual understanding and friendship. We are happy about it, and so are the world people. China is playing a very important role in international affairs for the defence of world peace. In this regard, China has rich experience, patience and resolution. We believe that she will score greater achievements in international affairs."

Vice-Chairman Ulanfu told the Turkish minister, "Our visit is for strengthening the friendship and cooperation between China and Turkey in various fields. Our relations have been developing satisfactorily since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries. These good relations should be further developed."

Calls on Prime Minister Ecevit

OW242040Y Peking NCNA in English-1936 GMT 24 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Ankara, 24 Nov (HSINHUA)--Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, today conveyed the best regards from Premier Hua Kuo-feng to Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit and renewed the invitation of the Chinese Government for him to visit China at his convenience. Prime Minister Ecevit accepted the invitation with pleasure and said that he would go to China as the first opportunity comes. He asked the vice-chairman to convey his best wishes to Premier Hua Kuo-feng. During a courtesy call on the prime minister at his office here this afternoon, Vice-Chairman Ulanfu had talks with the prime minister in a sincere, warm and friendly atmosphere for about two hours.

Prime Minister Ecevit told the vice-chairman: "Your visit here will contribute a great deal to the development of the friendship and cooperation between our two countries. China is an important country with long history and ancient civilization. At present she is more important than ever before in the world. Historically, Turkey and China had friendly relations and it is now more necessary to strengthen the relations between us."

Vice-Chairman Ulanfu replied: "We have come here for a visit precisely with the task to push forward our friendly relations which have long existed between China and Turkey. There are bright prospects and wide vistas for the development of our relations in various fields."

Present on the occasion were Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying, Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad interim Hsia Hung.

Yun Li-wen, wife of Vice-Chairman Ulanfu, called on wife of the Turkish prime minister and had amicable chat at her home this afternoon. In the morning, Yun Li-wen called on wife of acting Foreign Minister and Minister of Defence Hasan Esat Isik.

Received by President Koruturk

OW242042Y Peking NCNA in English 2027 GMT 24 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Ankara, 24 Nov (HSINHUA)--Turkish President Fahri Koruturk and his wife received the visiting vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress Ulanfu and his wife at the presidential palace here today. Vice-Chairman Ulanfu conveyed to Koruturk and his wife an invitation from Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and NPC Chairman Yeh Chien-ying for a visit to China. Koruturk and his wife gladly accepted the invitation.

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President Koruturk expressed his conviction that the friendly relations between Turkey and China which have been developed in recent years would be further developed. Ulanfu told President Koruturk that the friendly relations between the Chinese and Turkish people would last from generation to generation. The president expressed his full agreement. Present on the occasion were Secretary-General of the Turkish Presidential Palace Haluk Bayulken and his wife, Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, Hsia Hung.

Hosts Ankara Reception

OW250246Y Peking NCNA in English 0232 GMT 25 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Ankara, 24 Nov (HSINHUA)--The visiting Vice-Chairman Ulanfu of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress hosted a return reception at the Chinese Embassy here today in honour of Speaker Cahit Karakas of the Turkish National Assembly and Mrs. Karakas. Throughout the reception which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, guests and hosts chatted cordially.

Secretary-General Haluk Bayulken told Vice-Chairman Ulanfu that the Turkish president was very glad to have had a friendly talk with him this evening. The Chinese vice-chairman expressed his thanks for this and said that he would convey the contents of the talk to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Yeh Chien-ying.

Speaker Karakas and Speaker of the Senate Sirri Atalay who was also a guest at the reception said that the visit of the Chinese vice-chairman to Turkey would make contribution to the further development of friendly relations between the two countries. When Vice-Chairman Ulanfu, on behalf of Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, invited them to visit China, they said that they liked very much to pay the visit.

Attending the reception were Haluk Bayulken, representative of the Turkish president and secretary-general of the presidential palace; Hikmet Cetin, deputy premier; Hasan Esat Isik, defence minister and acting foreign minister; and other high-ranking officials and officers. Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying and Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Embassy here Hsia Hung were present at the reception.

Honored at Ankara Luncheon

OW251828Y Peking NCNA in English 1654 GMT 25 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Ankara, 25 Nov (HSINHUA)--Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, and his wife Yun Li-wen were honoured at a luncheon party given by Turkish Acting Foreign Minister and Minister of Defence Hasan Esat Isik and his wife at the Ankara Hotel here today. In their toasts, both Vice-Chairman Ulanfu and Minister Hasan Esat Isik hailed new development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Attending the party were Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here Hsia Hung.

Visits Istanbul, Answers Press

OW261530Y Peking NCNA in English 1513 GMT 26 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Istanbul, Turkey 26 Nov (HSINHUA)--Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, and his wife Yun Li-wen arrived here by special plane from Ankara this evening for a friendly visit to the largest city of Turkey.

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Upon his arrival, Vice-Chairman Ulanfu told the press, "Bringing with us the friendly feelings of the Chinese people and government to the Turkish people and government to the Turkish people and government, we have come here for a visit. China and Turkey have historic ties and the silk road had linked us together. Through our visit, we hope to develop the contacts between our two countries in various fields to the benefit of our two peoples and world peace."

Answering questions put by a local pressman, Ulanfu said, "China is a peace-loving country and so is Turkey. The closer friendship and cooperation between them certainly contribute to world peace."

Following his arrival, the vice-chairman paid courtesy calls on Governor of Istanbul Ihsan Tekin and Mayor of Istanbul Aytekin Kotil. The two local responsables expressed their welcome to the vice-chairman coming here. The Chinese vice-chairman told them that he is very glad to visit Istanbul, a city of political, strategic and economic importance.

In the evening, Ulanfu and his wife saw a performance of Turkish national songs and dances specially arranged for them. When Vice-Chairman Ulanfu left Ankara this afternoon, he was seen off by speaker of Turkey's National Assembly Cahit Karakas and his wife.

TURKISH MEDIA REPORTS ON ULANFU'S VISIT

For Turkish coverage of the official visit, which began 23 November, of the PRC delegation headed by Ulanfu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, see the Turkish section of the 24 November and subsequent issues of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

VICE PREMIER WANG CHEN STOPS BRIEFLY IN GENEVA

OW231554Y Peking NCNA in English 1550 GMT 23 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Geneva, 23 Nov (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Wang Chen left here for home by air this morning. The Chinese vice-premier arrived here on November 17 for a short stay on his way home after concluding a friendly visit to Britain. During his stay in this city, Wang Chen and his party visited factories, enterprises and power stations. On November 22, Fritz Honegger, head of the Swiss Public Economy Department, specially came here from Berne to give a dinner in honour of the Chinese vice-premier. The host and guest had a friendly conversation over further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

VICE PREMIER WANG CHEN STOPS OVER IN YUGOSLAVIA

OW241325Y Peking NCNA in English 1250 GMT 24 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Nov (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Wang Chen arrived here yesterday for a stopover in this capital upon his return from Britain and left here for home today. Greeting the vice-premier at the airport were I. Margan, vice-president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, and Chinese Ambassador Chou Chiu-yeh. The Yugoslav vice-president gave a luncheon yesterday in honour of the vice-premier and his party.

FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN PRC 25 NOVEMBER

OW251853Y Peking NCNA in English 1531 GMT 25 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Nov (HSINHUA)--French Minister of Foreign Trade Hean Francois Deniau, Mrs. Deniau and his party arrived here by plane this evening for a ten-day visit to China as guests of Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang.

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During his stay in Peking, Minister Deniau will hold talks with Minister Li Chiang and leading members of Chinese departments concerned on the expansion of economic and trade relations between the two countries. The French minister of foreign trade will preside over the opening ceremony of a French petroleum, natural gas and petro-chemical technology exhibition to be held in Peking soon. The French guests were welcomed at the airport by Minister Li Chiang and his wife Wei Huan-tu. On hand were the French Ambassador to China and Mrs. Claude Arnaud.

Feted in Peking

OW261532Y Peking NCNA in English 1519 GMT 26 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Nov (HSINHUA)--Li Chiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade hosted a banquet this evening in honour of French Minister of Foreign Trade Jean Francois Deniau and Mrs. Deniau, and his party. Claude Arnaud, the French ambassador to China, and Mrs. Arnaud attended the banquet... Present on the occasion were Kan Tzu-yu, Chinese vice-minister of the State Planning Committee, and Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade.

PRC FRIENDSHIP GROUP ENDS TOUR TO BRITAIN

OW252136Y Peking NCNA in English 2101 GMT 25 Nov 78 OW

[Text] London, 25 Nov (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries led by Chu Tu-nan, vice-president of the association, left here for Brussels this afternoon at the end of its 18-day successful visit to Britain.

The Chinese guests toured eight cities and some rural areas in England, Wales and Scotland in the company of Chairman Derek Bryan of the Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding (SACU). Wherever they went in factories, schools, hospitals, newspaper agencies, community centre, farm, shipyard and places of historic interest, they were given warm hospitality by the SACU branches, local government officials and people. Through extensive contacts, they were deeply impressed by the common fervent aspirations of the people of various strata in this country for better understanding of China and closer friendship with the Chinese people.

SACU President Dr. Joseph Needham spent a whole day with the delegation, showing them around a number of colleges of Cambridge University and his "East Asian History of Science Library". The Chinese guests were cordially entertained at receptions given by the Wales-China Friendship Society and the Scotland-China Association, and at luncheons given by the city chambers of Edinburgh, the lord mayors of Glasgow and Birmingham.

Chinese Ambassador Ko Hua gave a reception here last night to mark the visit of the delegation. Among the nearly 200 guests present were SACU Vice-Presidents Mrs. Mary Adams and Felix Greene; Chairman Derek Bryani; Vice-Chairman John Clare and Graham Perry; Mrs. John Chinnery, wife of the chairman of the Scotland-China Association, and Vice-Chairman John Logan; J. Creswick, Chairman of the Wales-China Friendship Society Lord Todd, president of the Royal Society; and Malcom MacDonald, president of the Great Britain-China Centre.

At the final gathering with SACU members at its headquarters here this morning, Chu Tu-nan once again expressed sincere thanks to the SACU for its great assistance in making the delegation's visit a complete success. He also gave high compliments to SACU's enthusiastic and fruitful work in broadening the understanding and friendship among the British people towards China and wished it ever greater achievements.

REPORTAGE ON CURRENT WALLPOSTER CAMPAIGN IN PEKING CONTINUES

People Discuss Posters

OW251611Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1430 GMT 25 Nov 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 25 Nov (AFP)--The tone of current criticism of the late Communist Party Chairman Mao Tsetung may be one of relentless indictment in wallposters, but the Peking crowds reading them are in an excited, effervescent mood. The crowd jeered as someone read aloud from a poster: "I am afraid we won't be able to achieve democracy, but in my opinion democracy and dictatorship can coexist", and then shouted their approval when the reader interrupted himself to express his own opinion, "Stuff that". The poster was in response to a third series of wallposters entitled "Democracy Judges Dictatorship" calling for the annulment of two decisions taken by the "facist and feudaldictatorship" on April 7, 1976. This was when the Communist Party Politburo, acting on suggestions from Chairman Mao Tsetung made two resolutions stripping Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping of all his functions and making current party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng premier and first vice-chairman of the Communist Party. "These two resolutions were not Marxist. They were the product of dictatorship. They violated democracy and the will of the people", the poster said.

The author who signed himself Wu Wen (without culture) had already made a name for himself with his first two startling series of posters. But Wu Wen went even further during last night with his new poster questioning the party decision concerning Chairman Hua and the legitimacy of his nomination at the time. However two top-level meetings, a Communist Party congress and the National People's Congress (NPC) had confirmed Mr Hua in his position as China's number one leader, observers noted.

While Mr Hua has still not been attacked directly, still less by name, anywhere in Peking up till now, three Politburo members including party Vice-Chairman Wang Tung-hsing have been criticized and the debate calling into question Chairman Mao has become intense.

"During his (Mao's) old age, his thinking became confused. In 1969 he named (former Defense Minister) Lin Piao, a political swindler, as his successor. He could not distinguish between contradictions among the people and contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and that is why there were so many injustices during the Cultural Revolution" a new poster claimed today. "Why do so many bad people persecute so many good people" the poster asked.

Never since this correspondent started working in China in autumn 1975 has the atmosphere been so relaxed, the Chinese people so full of curiosity, and communication between Chinese and foreigners as easy as it is round the poster-covered wall at the junction of Changan Avenue and Hsi-Tan Street. Chinese no longer wait to be approached by foreigners themselves. "What is life like in the United States? Can you criticise your President? Do you think we would be able to have the same freedom here?" a young Chinese asked a diplomat from the American Liaison Bureau.

Questions also tended to centre--doubtless because of the references made to it by Karl Marx--on London's Hyde Park corner, which this part of Peking has begun to resemble during the last few days.

"What do you think of Mao Tsetung?" a Chinese asked and the answer "he was a great man who made some great errors" brought a burst of laughter from the crowd. Not so long ago, the foreigner would have had to suffer quite a few tense moments for a remark like that. When asked why they were sticking up big-character posters, the reply was, "Because we want to say what's on our minds. Before it was impossible".

When asked if it was dangerous to stick up so many criticisms people replied, "That's just the question. [Words indistinct] too far, what will happen. That's what we are wondering. But Chairman Hua won't have us arrested".

Some people are more reserved, but all are agreed on the essential point that now the "gang of four" leaders have been overthrown, people feel freer and dare to talk. "Democracy is good. Long live democracy, we are all agreed on that", they said.

Opinions were divided over the huge poster of 94 pages in all which appeared Friday evening in Tienanmen Square, questioning everything and comparing Mao to a feudal emperor. There were at least 1,000 readers constantly crowded round the poster and feverishly making notes at the foot of the huge fencing they are stuck on.

A journalist managed to interview one of the eight authors of the poster who came from the extremely poor province of Kweichow to rephrase the question with a snarling, "Down with dictatorship, all dictatorships and all dictators whoever they may be" which may include implicitly the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The eight young people from Kweichow, seven of them workers and one who "was deprived of work because of the gang of four" are members of a group of about 30 people aged between 27 and 34. "We are working entirely on our own", said one of them, adding that no member of their "Torch Society" (or Society of Lights) was a university graduate. All were self-taught.

This is the second poster they have stuck up in Peking. The first which was fairly esoteric and attracted more attention for its graphism and esthetic qualities than for its content, appeared in September in the busy Wangfujing Shopping Street. They put the same poster up in Kweiyang, where it was torn down after four days. They replaced it, but the poster was torn down on the same day. At the same time party officials from their work units began to threaten them with the Public Security Bureau. They chose instead to return to Peking and to create a sensation in Tienanmen Square, right in front of Mao's mausoleum.

AFP Reports Readers' Comments

OW161206Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1125 GMT 26 Nov 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 26 Nov (AFP) --More than a thousand people in Peking today praised Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and told AFP they wanted to see Mr Hua and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping rule China as party chief and premier respectively.

People in the crowd said they would like to see Mr Hua and Mr Teng elected under universal suffrage. But on the other hand they criticised the late Chairman Mao Tsetung and criticised his former bodyguard, party Vice-Chairman Wang Tung-hsing. Their main wish is freedom.

This correspondent carried out a mini public opinion poll among the crowd reading big-character posters on a wall at the junction of Changan Avenue and Hsi Tan Street. Each time one of the people--most of them young--was asked a question, it was passed on to the rest of the crowd packed around the posters. "We're being asked if Chairman Hua is good or not", shouted one young man. A roar of "hao"--"good"--went up.

I asked about the implications of a poster that called for the annulling of two resolutions passed by the Politburo on April 7, 1976, one of them naming Mr Hua as premier and first vice-chairman of the party and the other stripping Mr Teng of all his posts. Was this an attack on Chairman Hua and a demand for his dismissal? The reply put forward by one person was agreed with by the others: "No, not at all. We're angry about the anti-democratic way that decisions are taken. That doesn't mean that he (Hua) is bad. We should not go against Hua and Teng, the Chinese people like them both."

When this correspondent asked, "Would the Chinese people like to have Hua as party chairman and Teng as premier", there was a massive "Yes, yes". Why should Mr Teng not be party chairman? "That's not the real problem. He's too old now to be chairman was the reply. Mr Teng is 74 years old."

"What are the wishes of the Chinese people now?" I asked. "Freedom, democracy, and the four modernisations".

Everyone agreed that the current movement was a lasting one and would not be cut short by a decision of the top authorities.

On democracy and freedom the people questioned stressed that it would be possible to set up an electoral system and that everybody in China could have a say in deciding who should lead the country and do what they "really wanted".

Opinion is divided concerning the Cultural Revolution. Some people were completely against it while others felt the results had been more or less positive.

There were even more mixed feelings about the policy of late marriage, which young people are none too keen on.

One poster today called for rehabilitation of former head of state Liu Shao-chi, stressing his experience and merits. But the people reading the posters were reluctant to comment on this.

On the other hand there was general agreement on criticism of Vice-Chairman Wang Tung-hsing and demands for his dismissal from the Politburo: "Wang Tung-hsing didn't want Teng to return to power and tried to block his way. Wang Tung-hsing's a bad guy".

Spontaneous discussion groups frequently form around foreigners, diplomats and journalists, but also among Chinese going over the main topics of the day.

This correspondent listened in to one such conversation on Tienanmen Square. Most of the people involved asked why the socialist countries are at war with each other today while the capitalist countries were at peace. The socialist system itself is being questioned by some people. One man on Tienanmen Square said: "We've had a socialist regime for 30 years now, and what has this regime done? You think people aren't very well-off in the city but you should go to the countryside. It's even worse. People don't have enough to eat or decent clothes to wear. These days we're always being told how much better socialism is than other systems. Tell me how socialism is better".

A Chinese man declared that while it had been said the question of the Cultural Revolution should not be brought up in front of foreigners, "we should in fact talk about it. Foreigners have to be brought in".

Meanwhile a man-in-the-street criticised the Communist Party paper PEOPLE'S DAILY for failing to tell the truth about Vietnam. He said that to learn about the real situation it was necessary to read REFERENCE NEWS, a publication with a circulation of nine million copies. It is put out by the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY and often contains foreign agency reports including bylined items from Peking.

Someone else ventured the opinion that America's Watergate scandal was nothing compared with the question of the April 1976 Tienanmen Square demonstrations and subsequent dismissal of Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. "Tell the whole world exactly what's going on here," people urged journalists whose names are sometimes familiar as their articles had been used in REFERENCE NEWS. Sometimes journalists are applauded by the crowd.

All day today tens of thousands of people crowded in front of the wallposters or formed intense discussion groups in Tienanmen Square and on Changan Avenue.

Mao, Cultural Revolution Attacked

OW241455Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1322 GMT 24 Nov 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 24 Nov (AFP)--An impressive series of 66 big-character posters has gone up facing the mausoleum of the late Chairman Mao Tsetung in Peking, claiming that Mao was 70 percent good and 30 percent bad and calling for a reevaluation of the revolution.

The poster headed "We've Had Enough of Dictatorship" is the most violent to be seen in China since the Cultural Revolution and certainly the most subversive since the founding of the People's Republic, calling into question as it does the very nature of the regime. The poster was by a group of young people from the southern province of Kweichow who claim to have set up a "new organisation to fight against the old way of thinking which emerged from the Cultural Revolution."

The posters were stuck on fencing bordering Tienanmen Square and facing Chairman Mao's mausoleum, in the place where an administrative building was set on fire in 1976 during the political rioting.

"Chinese, arise. The time has come to oppose all dictators, whoever they may be. We must judge them and settle scores with them right along the line," the poster said. "Begin the fight against the tsar" proclaimed the posters which attacked Mao in several places.

The authors described themselves as members of a "Torch Society" to bring light to the Chinese people and fight against idealism and superstition.

When questioned about the phrase that Mao was "70 percent good and 30 percent bad" one of the hundreds of people reading the poster told this correspondent, "Mao Tsetung was like Stalin." Mao himself had said that Stalin's good points outweighed his errors seven to three.

In an indirect attack against Chairman Mao the Emperor Chin Shih Huang (221-206 B.C.), with whom Mao often identified, was praised for his "progressive role" as unifier of the country but attacked for having "oppressed the people and burnt books."

"For thousands of years Chinese history has consisted of knocking down emperors who made history into the history of emperors" and not of the people, the poster said.

The authors' questioning of the Chinese political regime went even further when they wrote, "To obtain human rights and democracy we have to crush and condemn dictatorship. We must destroy the superstitions of the past. We must destroy the ideological great wall of several thousand years of dictatorship."

The poster, which the authors called the "Song of the Torch" denounced the Cultural Revolution and its excesses. There were two sorts of struggle, struggle which used bombs and aircraft to attack and struggle using words to provoke battle and the voice to attack, the poster said.

The posters were put up this evening and word of them spread with amazing rapidity. Hundreds of people came to read them but they were stuck on a wooden railing fencing off a steep cement slope, putting the clustered readers in constant danger of a collective tumble.

Many of the wallposter demands over the removal of leaders implicated in the repression of the Tienanmen demonstrations in April 1976, including former Mayor of Peking Wu Te, former militia head Ni Chih-fu and other members of the Politburo could perhaps be satisfied at a Central Committee meeting expected to take place. So too could demands for the adoption of a new more "democratic" line.

But it still remained many among the wallposter blossoms of this new "hundred flowers" might later be judged to have been "poisonous weeds". [as received]

Text of Anti-Cultural Revolution Poster

OW260742Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0700 GMT 26 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Nov (AFP)--Violently worded new posters nailed in Peking today (called for the dismissal of party Vice-Chairman Wang Tung-hsing and the rehabilitation of former President Liu Shao-chi and heavily condemned the Cultural Revolution.

The poster attacking the late Chairman Mao Tsetung's bodyguard Wang Tung-hsing, a Politburo member, fifth in the Chinese hierarchy and director of the Central Committee's General Administrative Office which handles secret party archives, read:

"You are a partisan of the gang of four and Lin Biao (the late disgraced defence minister). You used your military power to get a high administrative post. You are trying to stick in the General Administrative Office until you die. You are an opportunist and are against the four modernisations. You should be expelled from the Politburo".

This was the second time posters criticized Wang in two days. Yesterday he was accused among other things of opposing the rehabilitation last year of Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and of having decorated the militia after demonstrations in Tienanmen Square in April 1976. While Teng Hsiao-ping is being publicly acclaimed on Peking walls and in young people's impromptu speeches, the second poster in so many days asked for the rehabilitation of "Comrade" Liu Shao-chi, dismissed as president in October 1968. Crowds jostled round his poster making it difficult to read.

Meanwhile a group of Communist Youth League members working in an electrical factory in Peking savaged the Cultural Revolution: "It was a disaster, a great leap backwards for China," they wrote. Stressing that the Red Guard movement was largely aimed at the late Premier Chou En-lai, they added: "How many ordinary people were massacred, how many unfair trials were held, how many tragedies came about?"

The poster went on: "The Cultural Revolution brought huge ideological confusion and colossal economic losses. He who told the truth was attacked while the liars gained power through their deceit."

"Where did Lin Piao and the gang of four spring from if not the Cultural Revolution? Its one good result was awakening the people through negative examples. We must pass on this lesson to the next generation to avoid similar events reoccurring."

This text was the strongest attack yet on the Cultural Revolution but everywhere posters, including the 94 page one in Tienanmen, firmly denounce "dictators and dictatorships of all kinds."

MEMORIAL FOR CHOU DEMANDED

OW242027Y Paris AFP in English 2015 GMT 24 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Nov (AFP)--A wallposter was stuck up in Peking tonight, proposing erection of a memorial hall and an outdoor bronze statue to commemorate the late Chinese Premier Chou En-lai in Tienanmen Square, Japan's JIJI press agency reported.

The poster, signed by four workers of the Metallurgical Industry Ministry, was addressed to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the party Central Committee JIJI press said in a dispatch from the Chinese capital. It also suggested that the construction costs be paid up by donations from the people and asked supporters of the proposals to sign up on a blank of the poster.

The poster also called for the formation of a preparatory committee for the construction --consisting of Chao Tze-yang, first secretary of the Szechwan provincial party, Wan Li, first secretary of the Anhwei provincial party, Hu Yao-pang, chief of the Organization Department of the party central, Lin Hu-chia, first secretary of the Peking municipal party committee, and "Tung Huai-chou," a pseudonym for the 16 editors of the collections of "Tienanmen Poems" in praise of the late Chou En-lai, JIJI said.

Lin Hu-chia replaced Wu Te as Peking's chief administrator last month. Wu has been accused of close links with the now purged "gang of four" extremists.

"Tung Huai-chou" literally means children yearning towards Chou.

The poster reportedly said that the Chinese people deplore the fact that there is not a patch of land to commemorate Premier Chou En-lai in Tienanmen Square where the masses paid respect to the premier with blood and tears and protected his will.

This apparently referred to the April 1976 Tienanmen incident in which Peking authorities tried to repress crowds gathered at the square on a traditional festival to pay homage to Premier Chou who died in January that year.

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'Action Group' Formed

OW241253Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1235 GMT 24 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Nov (KYODO)--China's burgeoning campaign to criticize the late Chairman Mao Tsetung apparently took a new turn Friday night when a new wall poster declared the formation of "an action group" to fight what it called the "feudalistic fascism since the Great Cultural Revolution."

The poster was put up in the city's Tienamen Square shortly after about 90 large-sized wall papers also critical of Mao and the Cultural Revolution appeared on streets near the square.

The massive wall papers followed another poster, put up on Changan Street earlier Friday, which demanded the reinstatement of former Defense Minister Peng Te-huai, who was purged after criticizing Mao in 1959.

The poster, in the form of a poem, also demanded the rehabilitation of Tao Chu, former chief of the party Propaganda Department, who was disgraced in 1967 as "a faithful follower of Teng Hsiao-ping and Liu Shao-chi, the deposed head of state. It read: "Tao Chu should now be reinstated. Peng Te-huai has made great achievements."

It is the first poster that named Peng and demanded his rehabilitation.

1976 Party Decisions Scored

OW250401Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0352 GMT 25 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Nov (KYODO)--A lengthy wall poster, put up Friday night, demanded in harsh words a total scrapping of the 1976 party decisions which purged Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping and named Hua Kuo-feng first vice chairman and premier.

This was the third series of posters signed with the name "Wu Wen", which many observers regard as a pen name for a group of strong supporters of Teng.

The poster, titled "Democracy Tries Dictatorship," criticized the two controversial party decisions of 1976 as "a product of feudalistic fascism." It was strikingly similar in tone to an inaugural declaration by the "Chi Meng Sheh" ("Enlightenment Group"), also put up in Tienanmen Square Friday night. Noting the similarity of the demands by the wall poster and the new action group, some observers believe there exists a powerful organization behind their strong posture.

The observers note that the wall posters are indirectly exposing a confrontation between Vice Chairman Teng on the one hand and Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Wang Tung-hsing, or former Peking Mayor Wu Te on the other hand. Some observers believe a serious, major confrontation is under way within the central party leadership.

Some of the wall posters vented feeling against Chairman Hua. Thus, some observers take many of the current wall posters as a systematic action by Teng's supporters in preparation for an expected important party conference.

The wall poster put up Friday night said the popular Premier Chou En-lai asked Teng from his hospital bed to succeed him in steering China's politics. It gave high praise to Teng's administrative ability with which he coped with a difficult situation despite a strong influence of "feudalistic fascists" and the still hovering shadow of a god (apparently referring to Chairman Mao).

The poster said the two party decisions of 1976 ran counter to the late Premier Chou's desire, clearly expressing antagonism against Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. It also praised five party officials as "central revolutionary figures." They are Hu Chiao-mu; presently of the Academy of Social Sciences; Hu Yao-ping, head of the Organization Department of the party Central Committee; Wan Li, first secretary of the Anhwei Provincial Committee; Chao Tzu-yang, first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial Committee, and Chang Ai-ping, deputy chief of General Staff of the People's Liberation Army. The wall poster asserted in conclusion that the two controversial party decisions were wrong and must be officially retracted.

The three series of posters signed "Wu Wen" were apparently getting support from the general public, while other posters defending Chairman Mao were criticized by citizens and many of them were torn off.

But some observers have a suspicion that the "Wu Wen" wall poster group may not be real supporters of Teng because the group's demands are too drastic, their interpretation of Mao's teachings too simple and their antagonistic tone against Chairman Hua much too strong. This could be a well-planned trick by a group opposing Vice Chairman Teng, the observers speculated.

At present, the increasing number of wall posters varies in views, causing confusion. Under the circumstances, rumors are rife that groups of Chinese youths have been holding secret meetings. Cars with no number plates, apparently belonging to law-enforcement authorities, have been in heavy use on Peking streets for several days.

TATZUPAOS MARK TURNING POINT IN CHINESE POLITICS

AU251530Y Rome ANSA in English 1515 GMT 25 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Peking, 25 Nov (ANSA)--Two "tatzupao" wall-posters which Western observers believe may indicate a turning-point in the ongoing political confrontation with the Chinese leadership have made their appearance on the walls of Peking in the last twenty-four hours.

A poster which was put up overnight called for the "public abrogation" of the two resolutions which named present party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng as deputy chairman and premier, as well as ousting Deputy Premier and Deputy Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping from all his posts.

The second, which appeared in the downtown neighbourhood of Hsi Tan today, attacked deputy party Chairman Wang Tung-hsing for the first time as being "opposed" to late Premier Chou En-lai and Teng's rehabilitation. Even though "tatzupaos" reflect personal opinions, observers felt the first one in particular marked an important stage in the present political debate in China.

The poster, the third in a series with the overall title of, "Democracy Judges Tyranny", followed others which had only asked for the formal abrogation of the resolutions ousting Teng, who was given back his posts in July 1977.

The poster did not disclose the content of the resolution naming Hua as premier and deputy chairman, but it said the two resolutions were "a product of Marxism, but of feudal despotism". [sentence as received]

The poster against Deputy Chairman Wang, the fourth-ranking of the four deputy chairmen elected by the August 1977 party congress, attacked him in connection with the April 1976 incidents in Tienanmen Square as well as for opposing Teng's rehabilitation. He was charged with unspecified responsibilities in the incidents, when he was head of the Central Committee's security services and Chairman Mao's bodyguard.

"You should study the criterion of 'seeking the truth in the facts' better", the poster warned him.

Yesterday, there were posters attacking former Mayor of Peking Wu Te and another Politburo member, Ni Chi-fu, who was commander of the Peking Militia at the time of the incidents and was named president of the Chinese trade-union federation a month ago.

The poster on the "two resolutions" also charged that a number of leading members of the Chinese leadership had been pushed to one side after the resolutions were approved. In particular, the "tatzupao" said that deputy party Chairman, Marshal Yeh Ching-ying, then defense minister and now president of the national assembly, was "deprived of his military functions with the pretext of health reasons". At the same time, Deputy Premier Li Hsien-nien was deprived of his powers over financial economic and foreign trade affairs while the then president of the national assembly Chu Teh was reduced to "the role of a puppet", the poster charged.

It is difficult to establish to what extent the various "tatzupao" give an accurate reflection of the political confrontation which is certainly going on in the leadership, the observers said. But they do not believe that there is any question of mass resignations or ousters, especially as regards the most prestigious personalities brought under attack. The general feeling is that the conflict is one of policies rather than personalities--between rapid "modernisation" at all levels and a more cautious approach which is reluctant to draw a question mark over all the past policies.

According to the observers, there are many signs that a Central Committee meeting or a session of the enlarged Politburo has just finished or is about to finish, and that important announcements may be imminent. One hypothesis is that the dispute within the leadership concerns the rehabilitation of foreground figures or at least a revision of the condemnations handed down against them in the past. In this case, the attacks on individuals in the "tatzupao" may be intended by their anonymous authors as a means of bringing indirect pressure to bear on the discussions.

Most of the posters praise Teng as the supporter of a modern, democratic, and scientific approach to China's problems. The third "tatzupao" in the series, "Democracy Judges Despotism", [as received] describes him as a "great Marxist and an honest servant of the people".

The poster recalled that Prime Minister Chou En-lai, then sick, had entrusted Teng with running China's internal and foreign political affairs in 1975. The "hate of feudal despotism" was then unleashed against him, just like the hate of "Taiwan's Kuomintang" and "Soviet revisionism", the poster said, contrasting Teng's vision with the "obscurantism of feudal-fascist domination".

On the "two resolutions", the poster's author also raised the question of the people's right to "name and recall" its leaders through "popular elections on the lines of the Paris Commune". Currently, the people decide through the national assembly's permanent committee, the poster said, but under "feudal-fascist domination", the president of the assembly Chu Te, who died in July 1976, was "pushed to one side...and reduced to a puppet".

Without naming Chairman Hua, the poster said the two resolutions were "obviously" a mistake.

"They must be publicly abrogated in order to bring back order and legality", the poster argued.

HONG KONG PAPER SEES POSTERS AS INSIGHT INTO PRC DEBATE

HK250536Y Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 11 Nov p 14 HK

[By a staff correspondent]

[Text] The current wall poster campaign in the Chinese capital is a reflection of several major questions now being debated by the Chinese Communist Party hierarchy as well as provincial leaders who have arrived in Peking for the Central Committee's plenary session, local observers said last night.

And probably by the end of the week or possibly early next week, the country may see some surprising changes both in the composition of the leadership and some of the policies, they added.

The flurry of wall posters in Peking followed a series of decisions reversing the Tienanmen verdict, condemning an article by one of the gang of four. Yao Wen-yuan, that launched the Cultural Revolution, and the removal of the "bourgeois rightists" designation on those opposing Chairman Mao in the 1950s.

These decisions, observers noted, were announced almost immediately after the return to Peking of the party vice-chairman and senior vice-premier, Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping, on November 14.

That was the last time most members of the hierarchy made a public appearance together when they turned up at the airport to welcome back Mr. Teng.

Many observers are debating whether a power struggle at the highest levels is already underway and there is also widespread speculation as to whether Chairman Hua Kuo-feng may not himself also have come under attack.

The persistent calls to punish those behind the Tienanmen suppression indicates very heavy pressure to expose people even more senior than Wu Te, the dismissed mayor of the capital and Liu Chuan-Hsing, the deputy director of Peking's Public Security Bureau who was responsible for the actual suppression of the riots and who was reported to have committed suicide following the downfall of the gang of four.

Some observers pointed out that although at the time of the incident, Chairman Hua was acting prime minister as well as public security minister, he might have relegated much of his responsibilities in the latter post to his deputies.

In the past few days, there have also been posters making indirect references to Chairman Hua.

One poster declared that "the people of the whole nation will be at ease under Teng Hsiao-ping's leadership."

At the time of the downfall of the gang of four, Chairman Hua demonstrated his legitimacy as Chairman Mao's successor with the latter's declaration on a piece of paper. "With you in charge, I am at ease."

However, observers pointed out that most of the posters that have appeared in Peking represented the voice of one large sector of the leadership demanding an ever greater share of the rule.

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It is not known to what extent the other sector, those comprising leaders who have risen to power since the Cultural Revolution, is prepared to shed their share of the hierarchy. But they have also begun to raise their voice--the poster defending Chairman Mao that appeared on Thursday was the first indication that they are prepared to answer some of the criticisms levelled against them.

Observers also believed that the most difficult issue that faces the hierarchy is how to resolve "the two resolutions" of April 7, 1976.

They first appointed Mr Hua, then a Politburo member and acting prime minister, as the party's first vice-chairman (an unprecedented move) and prime minister.

The second resolution branded the Tienanmen incident as "counterrevolutionary" and dismissed Mr Teng Hsiao-ping from all his party, government and army posts.

In the past few days, there have been posters demanding that the resolution dismissing Mr Teng be rescinded.

This would raise a serious problem as to how to deal with the first resolution, for the party leadership would find it difficult to deal with one and not the other.

It may be argued that the second resolution has been rescinded in fact by Mr Teng's return to the political scene last year and by the Peking municipal party's decision declaring the Tienanmen incident as "completely revolutionary." That, however, is not enough particularly at a time when the leadership lays great emphasis on the observance of the law. Yet to debate and rescind the second resolution would bring the first resolution into scrutiny and the assessment thus would greatly compromise Chairman Hua's position, observers said.

Several local newspapers have already speculated on the outcome of what they perceive to be a power struggle at the top.

One newspaper gave the scenario of a total victory for supporters of Mr Teng Hsiao-ping following a peaceful transition.

The restlessness in Peking is also reflected in the local leftwing press, which have been publishing articles both from official sources and dispatches from Western news agencies. However, they are also careful to avoid criticism directed at the chairman.

CCP POLITICAL BUREAU MEETING DISCUSSES WU TE ISSUE

OW231125Y Taipei CNA in English 0951 GMT 23 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, 23 Nov (CNA)--Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng tried to save Wu Te before the former "mayor" of Peking was sacked, according to a communist document, a copy of which has been sent to Taipei by government agents.

The document, which was distributed last September by a "study group" in the Szechwan University in Chengtu, disclosed that the Politburo held a meeting specifically to discuss what to do with Wu, a key figure in the suppression of the Tienanmen riots. The document published the minutes of that meeting. Hua was quoted as making the following remarks:

"In discussing the problem regarding Comrade Wu Te, the important thing is to determine its nature. Some comrades said that was not a case of a bad man doing a bad thing but a good man committing a mistake.

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The journal TUNG-HSANG (THE TREND) has published the report in the latest issue on the basis of interviews conducted by four staff reporters in China. It said the Chinese masses most strongly want democratic elections. A young teacher in a farming village was quoted as saying the present elections of people's representatives were nothing but a ceremony and he knew nothing about the candidates in the elections. A group of workers said, meanwhile, the present elections were useless because only candidates named by authorities ran in them.

Many advocated people's rights to elect and recall officials for themselves and condemned the allegedly high-handed policy of present administrators, the report said. It attributed the growing call for freedom and democracy to the destruction of the election process as "bourgeois parliamentarianism" during the Cultural Revolution in the 1960's.

As for freedom of the press, a teacher said wall posters are not enough, while a worker said the Chinese had suffered from the tyranny by the "gang of four" because of lack of such freedom.

A Communist Party official in charge of theoretical studies was quoted as saying socialism without democracy is a fascism.

The journal stressed the necessity of enlightening the Chinese masses about democracy.

ANALYSTS CITED ON PEKING MEETING ON MAO'S TEACHINGS

OW221331Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1258 GMT 22 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Nov (KYODO)--Informed analysts here believe that the current campaign through wall posters and open letters to reassess Chairman Mao's teachings could be based on a new decision by the central leadership of the party.

The sources believe that the party leadership convened a meeting around November 10 to decide on a drastic change in its political line, including reevaluation of Mao's teachings.

The current reassessment campaign was kicked off last Wednesday by a signed article in the Peking KWANGMING DAILY repudiating a controversial 1965 article which started the Great Cultural Revolution. On the same day, the Peking Municipal Committee made an announcement reversing the evaluation of the 1976 Tienanmen riot, calling it "a revolutionary incident." They were followed by an announcement of the wholesale rehabilitation of those disgraced as "rightists" and appearance of wall posters criticizing teachings of Chairman Mao in his old age.

Some regard these moves preparatory to the party central leadership making drastic revision of the controversial party decision of April 7, 1976 which had purged Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping for the second time.

The 1976 party decision was reportedly made at the instruction of Chairman Mao.

The informed sources believe that the party leadership now wants the general public to fully understand that Chairman Mao made a wrong judgement in 1976 under the influence of the "gang of four" before the leadership officially expunges the 1976 decision as it affected Teng.

The sources pointed to the mounting rumors in Peking that the central leadership will shortly convene a high-level meeting to finalize the modification of the controversial party decision.

RUMORS NAME NEW PRC CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITICAL BUREAU MEMBERS

AU270855Y Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 27 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Peking, 27 Nov--Observers here expect from one moment to the next an official announcement on the results of the Communist Party Central Committee session which, it is widely believed, began about a week ago. Chinese sources allegedly told a group of Scandinavian visitors that everything should be over by today, and by tonight there should be a clearer idea of the outcome of the political crisis sparked by this crucial stage of the "post Mao" period.

The personal position of party Chairman and Prime Minister Hua Kuo-feng does not seem to be threatened, authoritative Chinese sources have told other visitors, confirming the most widespread belief. There have been rumors that the Central Committee Politburo (which currently has 26 members) will have four new members whose political positions are close to those of Deputy Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping.

Teng, in fact, is the "positive hero" of the recent wave of wall posters in Peking which reflect the political confrontation under way in the party's top-level ranks.

The new men who are rumored to enter the leadership include Peking Mayor Lin Hu-chia, Political Science Academy President Hu Chiao-mu, the new leader of the Central Committee's Organization Department Hu Yao-pang.

Western observers should begin to familiarize themselves with the names of these men who could be the future protagonists of Chinese history.

Since there is no specific rule on the number of members of the Politburo, it cannot be ruled out that the entry of the four new members will mean the exclusion of another four. It is doubtful, however, that Wu Te, the former Peking mayor replaced a little over one month ago, can survive the campaign which has been underway against him for two years and which has gained momentum in the last few days.

There is also the case of Wang Tung-hsing, one of the four party deputy chairmen named in August 1977 at the eleventh party congress (the first after the death of Mao Tsetung and the fall of the "gang of four"). Wang Tung-hsing seems at the moment to be the only "outsider" among the deputy chairmen. The others, besides Teng, are Marshal Yeh Chien-ying, vice president of the national assembly, and Deputy Prime Minister Li Hsien-nien--two men who stuck with Teng in 1976 when, after the Tienanmen incidents, he was relieved of all his official duties.

Two wall posters which appeared over the weekend, harshly attacked Wang Tung-hsing, a surprising event since he is an influential and powerful figure. There already had been reports, however, of serious political contrasts which see him opposed to the policy which now seems to prevail.

The "Maoist opposition" (a term which does not exist in China but which, in Western terms, perhaps serves to give an idea of the current situation) is reproached especially for wanting to carry out a model of development which necessarily involves a limitation of "democratic liberties." Mao is reproached for having carried forth this model of development beyond the needs of the actual situation and of having continued to govern the nation through "mass movements," rather than through the normal legal channels, even in a stage when this was no longer necessary--approximately after 1957.

This is the gist of the theme of dozens of articles which appeared in the last few months in the official press and which is now picked up by the population, in a more radical way, through the "tatzupaos" (wall posters).

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The "tatzupao" deal with "socialist legality", "human rights" and democratic elections.

The wave of dissent has not spared the results achieved on the economic level following the Maoist model. Despite the fact that it is a developing nation, with a population close to the billion mark, China is now confronting itself with more advanced nations such as Japan and even the United States. The Chinese people are beginning to voice surprise over the gap between their standard of living and the West's and this is perhaps due to the fact that it was Mao himself who pointed at ambitious and unattainable objectives for a developing, albeit socialist, nation. He is also reproached today for having done this rejecting every contrary opinion and sacrificing, in the name of a future project, the people who must now cope with the problems of everyday life.

TENG HSIAO-PING INTERVIEWED BY AMERICAN JOURNALIST

Denies He Will Become Premier

OW271036Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0948 GMT 27 Nov 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 27 Nov (AFP)--Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping today vigorously denied reports that he would shortly be named prime minister, replacing Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, who is also head of government.

In an interview with the American columnist Robert D. Novak, special correspondent of the Washington POST, Mr Teng defended the late Chairman Mao Tsetung and said that without him "there would have been no new China".

The vice-premier also suggested that former Defence Minister Marshal Peng Te-huai, disgraced by Mao in 1959 for opposing Mao's economic policies and replaced by Lin Piao (since disgraced), would be rehabilitated. Mr Teng evaluated Peng Te-huai as a leader who had been 60 percent good and 40 percent bad.

When the American journalist told him of a conversation he had with young Chinese near the poster-covered wall at the junction of Changan Avenue and Hsi Tan Street during which the young people had cheered at the mention of Mr Teng, the Chinese vice-premier said he disapproved of ~~this~~ gesture of public support. "I myself am only 60-40", meaning 60 percent good and 40 percent bad, Mr Teng said.

Mr Teng refused to make any comments when asked if former head of state Liu Shao-chi, disgraced in 1968, would be rehabilitated.

At one time Mr Teng was one of Liu Shao-chi's closest collaborators and was disgraced like him during the Cultural Revolution, accused of being "China's number two Khrushchev", the number one being Mr Liu, observers recalled.

Posters in Peking are currently calling for the rehabilitation of the former president of the republic and praising his experience, past merits and the usefulness he could have for China now.

The Chinese vice-premier approved of the current popular movement to stick up big character posters and express various demands at Tienanmen Square and at Changan Avenue.

But some of the opinions expressed had been incorrect, in particular the one judging Chairman Mao to have been only 70 percent good and 30 percent bad. Chairman Mao was better than that, said Mr Teng who himself is being praised in posters all over Peking while some people were even making speeches demanding that he become premier and work alongside Chairman Hua who would remain at the head of the Communist Party.

NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) reporting on the interview quoted Mr Teng as saying that "Marxism-Leninism Mao Tsetung Thought is the guiding ideology of China in her drive for the four modernizations." Chairman Mao's great contributions in Chinese history were beyond the description of words and every Chinese knows that without Chairman Mao there would have been no new China, Mr Teng said. "There should be liveliness and ease of mind in the political life of our country," NCNA also quoted Mr Teng as saying, in an apparent reference to the current popular movement in Peking, observers believed.

Mr Teng also touched on international politics and the relations between China and the United States in his interview with Mr Novak, but neither Mr Novak nor NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY revealed details of this part of the conversation.

Confirms Important Meeting in Peking

OW271212Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1135 GMT 27 Nov 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 27 Nov (AFP)--An important political meeting is currently underway in Peking, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, quoted by authoritative Chinese sources, said today. According to the sources (?who) were present at an interview given by the senior vice-premier to American columnist Robert D. Novak, Mr Teng did not say whether the meeting was a plenary session of the Communist Party Central Committee, as is generally believed here, an enlarged Politburo meeting or something else.

Mr Teng said the meeting had the "primordial" aim of examining the policy of the four modernisations (of agriculture, industry, national defence, science and technology) and would "sort out some much less important problems," the same sources added.

The vice-premier also formally denied that any disagreements existed between him and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. "We have always been in complete agreement over everything," he said.

As for whether he would accept the post of premier, Mr Teng said he had already refused this post once when he was 73 years old and was not going to accept it now that he was 75, the sources said. Observers recalled that in autumn last year Mr Teng had said he did not want the post of head of government as people younger than he were quite capable of taking on the heavy task and he still wanted to live another 20 years.

Mr Teng's decision will doubtless leave the Peking man in the street quite disappointed, for Mr Teng is the most popular politician in China, observers said.

Referring to the big character posters and the current mass movement in Peking, Mr Teng, while describing it as good thing, said that "exaggerated significance" should not be attached to the posters. "The people like to have the right to speak and it is a good thing," he said.

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Persistent rumors had been circulating in Peking since last week that a major political meeting was being held. Informed Chinese sources said here that the meeting was not for the moment a "plenary" session of the Central Committee. This would suggest that it was either a meeting to prepare a plenary session, the second since the 11th Communist Party Congress in August 1977, or an enlarged meeting of the Politburo, observers said.

The meeting currently being held would hear, if it had not done so already, an important political report by Premier and party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, usually well-informed sources said. The meeting would then examine the problem of speeding up the four fundamental modernizations and finally the problems of leading cadre. The four modernizations question is a fundamental one touching all of China's future, and choices made now will be determining factors in China's bid to emerge from underdevelopment. The financial and political problems involved in this modernization will be enormous, but this important meeting will certainly do some redefining and adopt the least general political line.

The question of replacing certain Politburo leaders, some of whom have recently been criticized or removed from their functions like former Mayor of Peking Wu Te, will also be considered.

PEKING DISCUSSIONS ON DEMOCRACY, LEGISLATIVE SYSTEMS REPORTED

OW270123Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0100 GMT 27 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Nov (KYODO)--Some 2,000 Chinese youths gathered and held earnest discussion on democracy and legislative systems Sunday night in front of the many wall posters put up at Changan streets of Peking. As in the case of a similar rally there on Friday, the youths first sang the national anthem and continued a debate on "how the Cultural Revolution should be valued" as its main theme of discussion. A leading youth appealed for correct reassessment of good and bad aspects of the Cultural Revolution without sticking only to its good outcome. One youth after another then spoke up endorsing the view that the Chinese should make an objective reassessment of the matter without a hasty judgement of a total denial or total approval.

While conducting their debates, the youths questioned Japanese reporters on Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping's meeting with a visiting Japanese Democratic Socialist Party delegation in Peking earlier in the day. The youths wanted to know Teng's opinion on the wall posters currently put up in Peking streets. The youths shouted and clapped their hands when told that Teng confirmed the constitutional guarantee of the people's right to express their opinions through wall posters.

Also informed of Teng's view that the late Chairman Mao was too seriously ill in his old age to make reasonable political judgments, the youths shouted a cheering chorus of agreement.

The youths also showed a strong interest in "democracy in Japan," and questioned the Japanese reporters on the matter. On the Lockheed payoff scandal in Japan, they wanted to know whether former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka was forced to step down from the premiership by his political foes or through legal procedures for punishment. The youths apparently want a deep-rooted legislative system in China under which leaders and the general public are all equal.

HONG KONG PAPER CITED ON CHINESE DEMANDS OF FREE PRESS, ELECTIONS

OW260748Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0636 GMT 26 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, 26 Nov (KYODO)--A leftist Chinese-language publication in Hong Kong reports that there is an increasing demand among the Chinese public for freedom of the press and democratic elections of public officials.

"This analysis is correct. We must distinguish between right and wrong and at the same time achieve unity among comrades. This is what we regard as correct attitude in dealing with erring comrades, and it applies to Comrade Wu Te. Comrade Wu Te is a good comrade. If he commits a mistake, we must help him more and criticize him less..."

Wang Tung-hsing also came to Wu Te's rescue. The former commander of Mao Tsetung's troops said it was Teng Hsiao-ping and Tao Chu who suggested that Wu Te be transferred from Manchuria to Peking during the "Cultural Revolution."

Although Wu Te committed a mistake during the Tienanmen riots, he did so under extenuating circumstances. "Before the chairman died, which of you dared to declare down with Chiang Ching before her fact?" Wang asked.

Commenting on poster attack against Wu Te, Wang noted that over 90 percent of the residents in Peking did not put up posters. Therefore, the posters in Peking did not necessarily reflect majority views, he said.

Yeh Chien-ying held a lenient attitude toward Wu Te, saying that it was wrong to blame him alone for the bloody suppression of Tienanmen.

Teng Hsiao-ping was more uncompromising although he did not specifically demand punishment of Wu Te, said he: "I hold no personal grudge against Comrade Wu Te. We must follow public opinion. Who gave us the power? It was given us by over 95 percent of the people. What the people have given, the people have the right to take back. I am not clear who was behind the Tienanmen incident. I am a communist and I do not care about personal grievances I had during that incident..."

Teng was supported by other members of the Politburo, including Tan Chen-lin who described Wu Te as a "criminal."

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST SAYS PRC PARTY PLENUM UNDERWAY

HK250528Y Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 25 Nov 78 p 1 HK

[Text] The third plenary session of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee is well under way in Peking to debate a series of issues that are now the focus of wall posters in the capital's Changan Avenue, it was reliably learned yesterday.

The meeting began on Monday, according to reports from Peking, and the current series of posters is a reflection of how the debate in the Great Hall of the People progresses. It has either reached a critical period or is about to end and an announcement is expected very soon.

Since 10 days ago, observers noted, none of the top leaders, including all five members of the Politburo Standing Committee and the majority of the Politburo member has made any public appearances or received guests--a situation that normally indicates important business that warrants the full attention of the top hierarchy of the Communist Party.

At the same time, monitors of China's provincial radio broadcasts also reported that there has been very scant reference in the past week to the whereabouts of provincial leaders, who only a month ago were prominent in rallies and mass discussions on the "practice" thesis first raised in Peking's media.

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FANG I ATTENDS SCIENTIFIC MEETING ON '5 APRIL' MOVEMENT

OW260854Y Peking NCNA in English 0844 GMT 26 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Nov (HSINHUA)--The State Scientific and Technological Commission and the Chinese Academy of Sciences yesterday called on Chinese scientists and technical personnel and all those working in the field of science and technology to carry forward the spirit of the "April Fifth" Movement and build our country into a great, powerful modern socialist state.

The call was issued at a meeting sponsored by the two organizations to celebrate the great victory of the April Five Movement and commend heroes in the Tienanmen events.

The movement of the people to honour the memory of their late Premier Chou En-lai in April 1976 was reaffirmed as a revolutionary action by the meeting.

The meeting was presided over by Chiang Nan-hsiang, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and addressed by Li Chang, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences.

In his speech, Li Chang said that in the great "April 5" Movement, scientific workers went to Tienanmen Square to present wreaths and poems in defiance of the threat and obstruction by the gang of four. Workers of the No 109 plant of the academy were particularly outstanding in this movement. Tempered in the sharp class struggle between the two lines, the broad masses of scientific workers, under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought, have grown into a scientific and technical contingent of the working class.

"We will go in for four modernizations in full steam in 1979," he added. In the new Long March, all work in the field of science and technology should centre on the basic task of turning out more results and training more competent people, [he] stated.

Decisions to rehabilitate persecuted comrades and commend heroes in the Tienanmen events were announced at the meeting.

The meeting presented a silk banner inscribed with: "The April 5 Vanguard" to the No 109 plant.

Fang I, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, attended the meeting.

BRIEFS

DRILLING MACHINES MANUFACTURED--Lanchow, 18 Nov--One hundred and two drilling machines have been made in China so far this year, topping the whole output for last year. These machines were manufactured at the Lanchow petrochemical machinery plant. The plant was built and put into operation in the 1960's with a production capacity of 75 big or medium sized machines a year. To cope with the high-speed development of China's oil industry, the Lanchow petrochemical machinery plant speeded up production and for the first time last year surpassed its designed capacity by turning out 100 machines. This year technical innovations have brought about a further rise in productivity. With the increase in the production of drilling machines, it has been possible to increase the number of drilling teams throughout the country. [Peking NCNA in English 0724 GMT 18 Nov 78 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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ANHWEI TO REHABILITATE PERSECUTED COMRADES WHO MOURNED CHOU

HK220818Y Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 78 HK

[Text] The Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee recently decided to completely exonerate and rehabilitate all comrades who were persecuted for having mourned Premier Chou and opposed the gang of four.

The Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee noted: During the Chingming festival in 1976, various cadres and masses in Anhwei held activities to mourn esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and oppose the gang of four. This was an absolutely revolutionary action, and fully demonstrated the high political consciousness of the cadres and masses as well as their spirit of revolutionary struggle. However, many people were attacked and persecuted by the agents of the gang of four in Anhwei and were arrested and convicted for their activities.

Since the instructions of the central authorities on solving the leadership problems of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee arrived, some of those people have been acquitted and some have been rehabilitated. However, the problems have not been thoroughly solved. The Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee made a decision on 20 November and further solemnly announced that all those cadres and masses who were persecuted because they were involved in the Tienanmen incident, mourned Premier Chou, aired grievances against Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping and opposed the gang of four and who have not been acquitted and completely exonerated and rehabilitated.

We must take hold firmly and not vacillate concerning some of those people simply because they said some other wrong words or other or because they opposed some leaders at certain levels and we must not fail to have them rehabilitated. All those who were arrested and punished in the course of tracking down the so-called "counterrevolutionary rumors" in the past must also be acquitted and rehabilitated.

ANSA: WALL POSTERS NOW APPEARING IN SHANGHAI

AU270845Y Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 27 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Peking 27 Nov (ANSA)--The recent wave of "tatzupao" (wall posters) that has swept over Peking in the last few days, began to be felt also on Shanghai over the weekend. "ANSA" has learned here. Early Sunday afternoon about a thousand persons had gathered in "People's Square" under two large hand-written posters praising "socialist democracy" and "the April Fifth Movement" (the April 5, 1976 events in Peking's Tienanmen Square in opposition to what is now described as "the era of feudal despotism"). By late evening, it was learned, thousands of persons, divided into small groups, were "animatedly discussing" the political situation. One "tatzupao", signed by a group of students, voices full support of the policy of the "four modernizations". Other handwritten posters, dated November 23, but hung publicly only on Sunday, denounce personal cases of "violation of legality". It seems that the "tatzupao" campaign is underway at Shanghai's Fudan University, but no details are available. It is not known whether the posters campaign has spread to other Chinese cities.

LIBERATION DAILY RAPS PAST ARTICLES ON TIENANMEN INCIDENT

OW260632Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 24 Nov 78 OW

[Text] The 24 November LIBERATION DAILY front-pages a commentator's article entitled "The People's Will Cannot Be Vilified, Truth Is Brilliant Forever" that vigorously criticizes the reactionary articles the newspaper published in 1976 on the Tienanmen Square incident. The article says: The Tienanmen Square incident, which aroused worldwide attention, has finally been clarified.

Wise leader Chairman Hua personally wrote the name for the book "Selection of Tienanmen Square Poems." Truth has defeated evilness, righteousness has eventually been brought into play and the distorted history has been reversed. Under the brilliant title "The Great 5 April Movement," this incident adds a new page to history.

LIBERATION DAILY, which at the time of the Tienanmen Square incident was controlled by the gang of four and their followers in Shanghai, played an ugly role by vilifying and distorting the incident. The headline "What Does the Counterrevolutionary Incident at Tienanmen Square Show?" was initiated by the newspaper on 15 April 1976, 3 days earlier than the publication of the reactionary editorials in PEOPLE'S DAILY and RED FLAG Journal. Was this accidental? Of course not. As soon as the revolutionary mass movement at Tienanmen Square was suppressed, the gang of four's followers in Shanghai knew from their masters that PEOPLE'S DAILY would publish a series of editorials, one of which was entitled "What Does the Counterrevolutionary Incident at Tienanmen Square Show?" The trusted henchman who was assigned to LIBERATION DAILY by the gang's followers in Shanghai immediately spread this news as soon as it was heard and made the necessary arrangements. He worked hard for more than 10 hours and dished out a full page of articles on the second day and also wrote an arrogant editor's note. Within a period of less than 1 month, LIBERATION DAILY, under the general title "What Does It Show?" published a total of 41 articles and 3 editor's notes covering 8 full pages. Its propaganda trick can be called "outrageous and frenzied."

Continuing, the article then refutes the following vile remarks shamelessly fabricated by the gang of four and their followers: "The incident at Tienanmen Square was a premeditated, planned and organized action of the bourgeoisie within the party and its social base provides a fresh experience for the dictatorship of the proletariat;" and other such counterrevolutionary statements.

The article asks: What does the incident at Tienanmen Square really show? It shows an unprecedented awakening by the hundreds of millions of people. The people's widespread awakening and their participation in the struggle sounded the death knell for the gang of four. It shows that the people, in a complicated situation, could see through revisionism emerging in the form of rightism as well as in the form of ultraleftism. It shows the extreme importance of people's democratic rights. At Tienanmen Square, the people exercised in deeds what is stipulated in the constitution: "Citizens enjoy freedom of speech, correspondence, the press, assembly, association, procession and demonstration and the freedom to strike, and have the right to speak out freely, air their views fully, hold great debates and write big-character posters" in the struggle against people's enemies, particularly those trying to usurp high positions. The people's affection and hatred and their wish, will and strength were brought into full play in this incident. It was a vivid political example of socialist democracy. It shows that the people make decisions on state affairs and keep the destiny of socialism firmly in their hands. It also shows that the people's strength is the decisive factor in history and that the people cannot be easily misled by a small number of careerists; on the contrary, they decide the destiny of historical development.

In conclusion, the LIBERATION DAILY Commentator's article says: The people's will cannot be vilified and truth is brilliant forever. More than 2 years have passed since the "5 April Movement," but the people's great strength displayed at the incident lasts forever. This great strength displayed at the incident lasts forever. This great strength foretells prosperity for our country and our nation and triumph for our revolution. It will surely play a far-reaching role in the new Long March, in which the hundreds of millions of people are closely following the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, will push us to win one new victory after another and will expedite the pace of realizing the four modernizations.

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PRC
EAST REGION

WEN HUI PAO RECALLS INCIDENTS AGAINST CHOU EN-LAI

OW220035Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 18 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts of WEN HUI PAO 18 November frontpage report: "A Great Fight Between Brightness and Darkness--Remembering the Masses of People Denouncing the WEN HUI PAO '5 March' and '25 March' Counterrevolutionary Incidents Concocted by the Gang of Four"]

[Excerpts] January 1976 was an unforgettable month for the Chinese people. Comrade Chou En-lai, a time-tested close comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao and the good premier of the people, passed away. The people were heartbroken. The gang of four were speeding up their scheme to usurp party and state power. At that time, the attitude toward the late Premier Chou became a touchstone which distinguished revolution from counterrevolution and genuine Marxism from fake Marxism. In order to smear the bright image of Premier Chou in the people's minds, the gang of four and their followers in Shanghai issued many orders banning the establishment of halls for mourning Premier Chou, the making of wreaths for him, the wearing of crepe and the holding of memorial meetings. The gang of four and their followers sped up their control and manipulation of mass media.

The gang of four and their followers in Shanghai despicably concocted and distributed more than 5 million copies of sinister materials assailing and vilifying by name Comrades Hua Kuo-feng and Teng Hsiao-ping and other leading comrades of the central authorities and organized secret criticism sessions everywhere. The gang of four directed their vicious spearhead of attack against our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou. The "5 March" and "25 March" counterrevolutionary incidents concocted by the gang of four through WEN HUI PAO took place precisely during the great fight between the two classes.

Early on the morning of 5 March, NCNA transmitted a report on commanders and fighters of the Shenyang PLA units learning from the late Comrade Lei Feng. The report included our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou's shining inscription on Comrade Lei Feng: "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng's clear-cut class stand on what to hate and what to love, his revolutionary spirit of suiting his actions to his words, his communist selflessness and his proletarian fighting will of disregarding personal danger." The gang of four's trusted follower in control of WEN HUI PAO ordered the paper to frontpage an article by Chu Ian, a hack writer of the gang's writing group, and carry the report on learning from Comrade Lei Feng on the fourth page. He also ordered that two ads for a film extolling the gang of four's sworn follower in Liaoning be carried by all means on the fourth page and that the report on learning from Comrade Lei Feng be deleted if it was too long for the page. As a result, Premier Chou's shining inscription in the report was chopped off. The "5 March" counterrevolutionary incident rabidly opposing our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou was thus concocted.

The masses immediately detected this counterrevolutionary signal and saw through the gang of four's intrigue. Countless questions and protesting phone calls and letters rapidly swarmed WEN HUI PAO from Shanghai and across the country sternly demanding an answer. However, the gang of four's follower in Shanghai and their trusted follower in control of WEN HUI PAO adhered to their reactionary stand, ignored the masses' protests and even redoubled their efforts for their counterrevolutionary conspiracy.

The news report "the capitalist roader is still on the road, we must launch struggle against him" was frontpaged in WEN HUI PAO on 25 March amid the counterrevolutionary clamor.

The gang's trusted follower in control of WEN HUI PAO personally inserted the words "in the party" into the report and fiercely dished out the reactionary sentence "that capitalist roader in the party is attempting to help the overthrown, unrepentant capitalist roaders step onto the political stage," once again flagrantly directing the attack against our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and concocting the "25 March" counterrevolutionary incident.

The masses were very much enraged. Protest phone calls from factories, the countryside, government offices and schools in the city, from all parts of the motherland and from PLA units kept blasting WEN HUI PAO day and night like gusty winds and torrential rain. Protest letters and telegrams poured into WEN HUI PAO like a raging storm. WEN HUI PAO received more than 420 protest letters and more than 1,200 protest phone calls within a short period of time.

The gang of four and their followers counterattacked frenziedly. They emerged from the backstage one by one. Meanwhile, a handful of followers in Shanghai called an emergency meeting of responsible persons of prefectures, counties and bureaus and passed out sinister instructions. In a manner similar to a robber crying "stop thief," they launched a counterattack and stirred up troubles to aggravate the situation. That follower in charge of cultural and educational work in Shanghai made his way secretly into WEN HUI PAO to give his confidants moral support and comfort. He said that they were actually going through a test in the storm of struggle. He conspiratorially carted away a large number of protest letters and personally concocted a fake report to deceive Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee.

At the bidding of the gang of four, followers of the gang of four including Ma Tien-shui also transferred a confidant from the writing group of the former Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee to work in WEN HUI PAO in order to further tighten the control there. Thus WEN HUI PAO was tied more securely on the gang of four's counterrevolutionary chariot to serve their scheme of usurping the party and state power. The gang of four's perverted actions, however, aroused mass indignation even more. In Meiyuan and Yuhuatai in Nanking and in front of the monument of the People's Heroes in the Tienanmen Square in the capital, the torches of the struggle burned fiercely. Many revolutionaries wrote militant poems in angry condemnation of WEN HUI PAO and the gang of four.

The revolutionary storm swept across the Hungpu River, the West Lake and the Pearl River. It also raged through various parts of the country. It washed away all the obstacles put up by the gang of four. October 1976 was a gold month when the sun was bright and the people were jubilant. The gang of four and their followers were brought to the dock of history and the 5 March and 25 March counterrevolutionary incidents were firmly nailed on the pole of history. Those who antagonize the people will inevitably be overthrown by the people. The clowns who went against the historical tide were grounded to dust by the giant wheel of history. History, in the end, has passed its just verdict. Justice and truth are shining ever more brilliantly.

WEN HUI PAO adds an editor's note to the above report. The editor's note says: In January 1976 our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou passed away. Our 800 million people were heartbroken. Yet the gang of four and their followers in Shanghai, accelerating their scheme to usurp party and state power, simply could not wait. They concocted the "5 March" and "25 March" counterrevolutionary incidents through WEN HUI PAO. The occurrences of these two counterrevolutionary incidents were hardly accidental.

They were a signal from the gang in their scheme to usurp supreme party and state power and a major component of the gang of four's criminal activities to rabidly oppose Premier Chou in a vain attempt to overthrow a large number of leading party government and military cadres. They also largely exposed the gang of four's grim features. The masses' revolutionary actions of indignantly denouncing the "5 March" and "25 March" incidents fully showed what the people loved and hated. They showed the people's wishes, their strong will and their strength. Though the struggle at that time was cruelly suppressed by the gang of four, it sparked a still more vigorous struggle by the people, followed by a mass revolutionary movement with the Tienanmen incident at the center. This great revolutionary movement became the victorious prelude to the historic blow that smashed the gang of four on 6 October 1976.

With the loving attention of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and under the direct leadership of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, WEN HUI PAO, after more than 2 years' struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, has deepened the movement to expose, criticize and investigate. It has investigated all persons and deeds involved in the gang of four's scheme to usurp party and state power and proved that the "5 March" and "25 March" counterrevolutionary incidents were major exposures and the inevitable results of the gang of four's long-term scheme against Premier Chou. The related materials, letters from readers and photographs appearing in WEN HUI PAO today, amount to a stern settlement of accounts with the towering crimes committed by the gang of four when they had WEN HUI PAO under their control.

SHANTUNG CCP ISSUES CIRCULAR ON TIENANMEN INCIDENT

SK270625Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Nov 78 SK

[Text] 23 November, the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee issued a circular to party committees of all prefectures, municipalities and major enterprises on reversing the verdicts against comrades involved in the Tienanmen incident and restoring their reputations. The circular points out: The Peking Municipal CCP Committee recently announced that the actions of the vast numbers of people on the Chingming festival of 1976, in which they went to the Tienanmen Square to deeply mourn esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and angrily denounce the gang of four, was a completely revolutionary action. The Peking municipal party committee reversed the verdicts against all comrades who were persecuted because they honored the memory of Premier Chou and opposed the gang of four, and restored their reputations.

The Shantung Provincial CCP Committee called on all localities and units to conduct conscientious investigations and accelerate rehabilitation, restore reputations, destroy relevant materials and do a good job of ideological work concerning comrades examined or persecuted because of their involvement in the Tienanmen incident or other similar incidents.

HONAN FIRST SECRETARY DISCUSSES CRITERION FOR TRUTH

OW251649Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0720 GMT 22 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Chengchow, 22 Nov--Comrade Tuan Chun-i, first secretary of the Honan Provincial CCP Committee, recently said at an enlarged session of the provincial party committee that only by upholding the fundamental Marxist principle that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth can we emancipate our minds, implement the directives of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and get all work well done.

Tuan Chun-i said: Chairman Hua instructed us: "We must further emancipate our minds, be bolder, devise more methods and quicken our step." To implement Chairman Hua's directive it is necessary, first of all, to further emancipate our minds. Only by emancipating our minds can we be bolder, devise more methods and quicken our step. In order to emancipate our minds, we must comprehensively and accurately grasp and master Mao Tsetung Thought and adhere to the basic principle that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. To meet their counterrevolutionary demands for usurping party and state power, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" vigorously practiced the idealist theory of apriorism, peddled that need is truth, negated practice being the sole criterion for testing truth and reversed the relationship between theory and practice.

If this problem remains unsolved, it will be impossible for us to emancipate our minds and it will adversely affect the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four," the exoneration and rehabilitation of framed-up charges and false cases and the conscientious implementation of all party policies. It will also be impossible for us to catch up with the fast developing situation, keep pace with the national program of accelerating the four modernizations and carry out the strategic policy decisions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. Therefore, upholding practice being the sole criterion for testing truth is not only a theoretical problem but also a problem which concerns whether or not our ideological and political line is correct. We must conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, straighten out his problem and put it into effect.

Tuan Chun-i said: Upholding practice being the sole criterion for testing truth and seeking truth from facts, the Peking municipal party committee recently declared the mass actions at Tienanmen Square completely revolutionary. This has conveyed the feelings of the millions upon millions of people throughout the country and received warm support from the broad masses of people. Similar incidents also occurred in Chengchow, Loyang, Kaifeng and other localities in Honan Province and in the Chengchow Railway Bureau. The broad masses did this to demonstrate their boundless love and deep mourning for Premier Chou, and to show their deep hatred for the towering crimes of the "gang of four" in wrecking the country and ruining the people. Their actions were entirely revolutionary. The provincial party committee has decided to thoroughly exonerate and rehabilitate those comrades who were persecuted during these incidents and destroy the related files.

Tuan Chun-i said: At present, the whole party, whole army and people throughout the country hope that our country will achieve stability and unity, be prosperous and strong and quicken its step toward socialist modernization. However, our state of mind does not adequately fit this demand, mainly because we are mentally restrained in many respects. Under the influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," some of us dare not straighten out things which were previously confused and restore order to them. We have lingering fear and are afraid of making mistakes. Some think that anything printed in a document, any word uttered by a leader and any matter approved by a leader cannot be changed at all, even if it is obviously wrong. Some have been tied up by traditional ideas and the habits of small production. They dare not put into effect certain methods which have through practice been shown to be conducive to accelerating the four modernizations, to developing productive forces and to improving the material and cultural life of the masses.

Tuan Chun-i continued: Based on the experience of growing cotton, which requires sophisticated skills, complicated farmwork and is prone to natural disasters, a production brigade of a certain commune has adopted the system of fixed land lot, area, output and management and introduced a system of rewarding management personnel for achieving output which exceeds a fixed target. This has fired the enthusiasm of the commune members and the brigade's cotton yield has sharply increased year after year. The Brigade's per-unit output of ginned cotton was 104 catties in 1976 and jumped to 142 catties last year. Commune members and cadres of the brigade and production teams were satisfied but the leaders dared not openly popularize this experience. Other brigade leaders had to learn this experience secretly from the aforementioned brigade. Anyang Iron and Steel Works' converters had an average life span of 188 heats last year, with a maximum of 630 heats. After a system of rewarding overfulfillment of production quotas was introduced this year, the average life span of converters for the period from January to September reached 494 heats, with a maximum of 1,603 heats. After a system of rewarding overfulfillment of tasks was implemented, barber shops in Kaifeng and other cities aroused the enthusiasm of their staff members and workers, improved the situation so that customers no longer have to wait in line for service, increased the income of staff members and workers and eliminated losses. The above cases illustrate the importance of emancipating our minds. We must thoroughly criticize the fallacies fabricated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," completely smash all the anti-Marxist mental shackles and bring about a great emancipation of our minds. County party committees and prefectural and municipal party committees, and, in particular, our provincial party committee should emancipate their minds.

Tuan Chun-i said: In order to emancipate our minds, it is necessary to boldly seek truth from facts and proceed from reality in everything. Chairman Mao always stressed the necessity of seeking truth from facts. Educated by the party and tempered in revolutionary struggles, the broad masses of cadres and peoples in Honan Province possess the fine work style of seeking truth from facts. We should carry forward this fine work style, go among the masses to conduct actual investigation and study in doing everything and make policy decisions on work according to actual conditions. We should not approve or negate everything without first making a concrete analysis of the individuals and things involved. We must rely on seeking truth from facts and depend on science in doing everything. We should not take everything for granted in disregard of objective laws, do things like "a gust of foul wind," "make a big fanfare" or demand uniformity in everything. Nor should we act according to the "direction of winds." All Communist Party members must bear this firmly in mind. Conditions and circumstances in every locality and unit vary. In executing instructions from higher authorities, it is essential to rack our brains, think independently, integrate instructions from higher authorities with local conditions and do everything which suits objective reality. By doing this we will be able to enhance our consciousness, overcome blindness and yield twice the results with half the effort.

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Comrade Tuan Chun-i said: Practice belongs to the hundreds of millions of people. Party committees at all levels should conscientiously persist in the party's democratic centralism, fully develop democracy, let the masses voice their views and not seize on other's faults, slap labels on people and wield a big stick. It is necessary to conscientiously do a good job in handling people's letters and visits and listen to the masses' opinions. Any act which suppresses criticism, attacks someone or seeks revenge should be resolutely opposed. Faithful exposure of mistakes in work should not be regarded as disapproval of achievements. Criticism of cadres should not be considered an attack on leadership. Bypassing the immediate leadership and filing appeals with higher levels should not be treated as lacking organizational discipline. On the basis of fully developing democracy, it is necessary to achieve unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action. We must strive to create a political situation both inside and outside the party in the province, which is marked by both centralism and democracy, discipline and freedom, unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness.

HONAN DAILY REPORTS ON LOCAL 1976 CHINGMING INCIDENT

SK270920Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Nov 78 SK

[Text] The 24 November HONAN DAILY devotes its third page, under the big-character headline "Flames That Cannot Be Stamped Out," to the selection of "5 April" poems which appeared in "7 February" Square of Chengchow Municipality. The HONAN DAILY also adds an editor's note which states:

The Honan provincial party committee has announced that the incident which occurred at the "7 February" Square in Chengchow was an entirely revolutionary action. As soon as the "5 April Movement" stormed in Tienanmen Square in 1976, it spread all over China immediately and inspired Chengchow Municipality. At that time, an unforgettable moving scene also appeared at the "7 February" Square in Chengchow. Risking arrest, imprisonment and their own lives, a vast number of the masses presented to the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou their wreaths of blood and tears and wrote (?these great poems) with their love and hatred.
[passage indistinct]

HUNAN RESUMES USE OF CONTRACTS IN PRODUCE SUPPLY

OW221242Y Peking NCNA in English 0827 GMT 22 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Changsha, 22 Nov (HSINHUA)--Hunan Province has resumed the contract system for purchase and supply of agricultural side-line products, with a view to expanding an enlivening commodity exchange between rural areas and towns.

At a recent provincial meeting of agricultural side-line products exchange, 2,202 contracts were signed between producers and purchasers for a total of 45,600,000 yuan (RMB).

These products, which are not on the state's planned purchase list, include fibres, starch, oil-bearing seeds and chemicals from wild plants, medicinal herbs and small animals, such as rabbits.

This year, Hunan Province has encouraged production team members to collect wild plants and products and engage in side-line production. By the end of September, purchase of such side-line products was 24.4 per cent higher than for the corresponding period of last year.

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BONUS, PIECEWORK SYSTEMS IMPLEMENTED IN KWANGTUNG FACTORIES

HK210811Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 19 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] Since April this year, the industrial and communications front in Kwangtung has set up trial-points for carrying out the bonus system and the piecework system. Some 700 enterprises have now carried out this work and scored outstanding achievements.

"These trial-points in our province fundamentally take three forms: the great majority of factories and enterprises carry out the system of time-rate wages, awarding bonuses for above quota production; a small number of units, such as transport and loading and unloading enterprises, carry out the piecework system; and some units award bonuses for improved quality, reduced consumption and the practice of economy. Judging from the achievements of the trial-point units, the advantages in carrying out this system are:

"1. We can further mobilize the activism of staff and workers and fundamentally change the irrational situation which prevailed when the pests ran wild, a situation in which it made no difference whether staff and workers worked or not, whether they did well or badly or whether they did more or less. The great majority of trial-point units have greatly strengthened their labor discipline and their rate of attendance has been raised."

"2. We can promote enterprise management and push forward the work of departments and offices. Many enterprises which have carried out the bonus system have further revised their quotas and made good records in the quality of products and inspection."

"3. The majority of staff and workers have increased their income."

The experience of the past few months has proved that the bonus system is necessary and satisfies people. In the past, the bonus system was vehemently criticized by Lin Piao and the gang of four. "In restoring the bonus system now, many leading cadres still fear the wolf in front and the tiger behind. They have lingering fear and many worries. They have no clear-cut attitude. They are not active in running trial-points." In the light of this situation, industrial, communications and labor departments at all levels and the party organizations of trial-point enterprises have organized the cadres and masses to study the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on the bonus system. They have vigorously publicized the principles, "more pay for more work," "less pay for less work" and "to each according to his work." They have done a good job of the bonus system and the piecework system. They have vehemently criticized the various fallacies disseminated by Lin Piao and the gang of four in connection with the problem of "to each according to his work."

Although our province has scored achievements in carrying out the system of time-rate wages with bonus awarded for above quota production and the piecework system, we have not done this work quickly enough and some new problems have occurred in the course of carrying out the bonus system. Departments concerned in the province have not put forward a method of solution so as to achieve greater results.

HAINAN HOLDS MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR FORMER CADRE

HK241106Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 24 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] "Comrade (Wang I-ching), former Standing Committee member of the Hainan Li-miao Autonomous Prefectural CCP Committee, deputy magistrate of the autonomous prefecture, delegate to the fourth provincial people's congress and member of the third provincial CPPCC committee, was cruelly persecuted by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and unfortunately died on 24 June 1970 at the age of 61."

The memorial service for him took place in Tungtsa on the morning of 15 November. Wreaths were sent by Chuang Tien, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC and responsible person of the Canton PLA units; Lo Tien, Standing Committee member of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, secretary of the Hainan regional party committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee; responsible person of the leadership organ of the Canton PLA units Chen Ching-shan; Deputy Commander of the Canton base of the South Sea Fleet Pan Chiang-han; (Chang Jih-ho), first deputy secretary of the Hainan regional party committee, secretary of the Hainan Li-miao Autonomous Prefectural CCP Committee; and chairman of the autonomous prefectural revolutionary committee; Deputy Secretaries of the Hainan Regional CCP Committee Hsiao Huan-hui and (Chao Kuang-chu); Deputy Commander of the Hainan Military District Ma Pai-shan; Vice Chairman of the Hainan Regional Revolutionary Committee (Huang Ta-fang); Standing Committee member of the regional party committee (Chen Yuan); Deputy Directors of the Political Department of the Hainan Military District (Wu Fang-ting), (Ho Chun-ching) and (Wang Ming); Commissar of the Tungtsa Military Subdistrict (Hu Chih-jo); responsible comrades of the autonomous prefectural and Chiungchung, Paoting and Paisha County party committees; and (Wang I-ching's) friends, some 190 people in all. The Kwangtung provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial CPPCC committee, the Organization Department and the United Front Work Department of the provincial CCP Committee, the Hainan administrative regional CCP and revolutionary committees, the Hainan Li-miao autonomous prefectural party and revolutionary committees, the Tungtsa Military Subdistrict, the offices of the Hainan regional party and revolutionary committees, the Organization Department and the United Front Work Department of the regional party committee, the eight county party and revolutionary committees of the autonomous prefecture and the (Hungmao) commune party and revolutionary committees of the Chiungchung County also sent wreaths.

Present at the memorial service were responsible comrades of the Hainan regional and Hainan Li-miao autonomous prefectural party, government and army (Chang Jih-ho), (Chao Kuang-chu), (Huang Ta-fang), (Hsieh Tso-ping), (Wang Yeh-feng), (Yang Hung), (Yang Te-kuang), (Chen Shu-feng), (Fang Chi-teng), (Li Kuang-liang), (Chen Ssu-te), Hsueh Shao-tung), (Li Mei-hua), (Hu Chih-jo), (Hu Shu-shen) and (Feng Wei-tsai); Secretary of the Paoting County party committee (Yang Wen-kuei); Secretary of the Paisha County party committee (Chou Feng); cadres of the autonomous prefectural party and government; and (Wang I-ching's) relatives and friends, some 1,100 people in all.

(Chang Jih-ho), first deputy secretary of the Hainan regional party committee, secretary of the autonomous prefectural party committee and chairman of the autonomous prefectural revolutionary committee, presided over the memorial service while Deputy Secretary of the autonomous prefectural party committee (Hsieh Tso-ping) delivered the memorial speech. In his memorial speech, (Hsieh Tso-ping) said that (Wang I-ching) was a native of Chiungchung County and was of Li nationality. In July 1943 he was one of the leaders of the (Hungmao) armed uprising. In October the same year he took part in revolutionary work. He joined the CCP in December 1953. In the period of socialist revolution and construction, he adhered to the party's basic line and to the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and assiduously studied Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works. He seriously implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the party's policy on nationality. He made contributions to the socialist cause.

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According to the memorial speech: "Comrade (Wang I-ching) fervently cherished great leader Chairman Mao and the CCP. His death is the loss to us of a good party member and a good cadre. We must turn grief into strength. We must learn from his noble character of being loyal to Chairman Mao, to the party and to the people. We must learn from his revolutionary spirit of persisting in the revolutionary struggle and in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Hua, we must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, resolutely implement the line of the 11th party congress, penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four and eliminate their pernicious influence. We must carry forward the party's excellent traditions and work style and struggle hard to step up the four socialist modernizations and to fulfill the general task for the new period."

WUHAN PLA UNITS' PARTY COMMITTEE STRESSES PRACTICE

OW270141Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0345 GMT 24 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] Wuhan, 24 Nov--The Standing Committee members of the Wuhan PLA units CCP committee have studied Chairman Hua's recent instruction. "We must further emancipate our minds, be bolder, devise more measures and quicken our steps." They held unanimously that only by adhering to the fundamental principle of Marxism that practice is the only criterion for testing truth can one smash the mental shackles imposed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," emancipate one's mind and speed up the four modernizations.

Comrades participating in this study and discussion pointed out: Realizing the four modernizations is a great undertaking never previously tried by our predecessors. Since we do not have any experiences ready to guide us, we have to put the initiative and creativity of the broad masses into full play and correctly sum up both the positive and negative experience of socialist revolution and construction in our country over the past 29 years. In addition, we must have a set of compatible policies, measures and regulations for continuously studying and solving new situations and new problems discovered under our new historical conditions. Only by adhering to the principle that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth, seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality can one clarify right and wrong with regard to line, turn "fear" into "boldness," do away with obsessions with lingering fear and become bolder.

Comrades participating in the study held unanimously that since we are burdened with the great historical task of realizing the four modernizations before the end of this century, we must apply the fundamental viewpoint of Marxism that practice is the only criterion for testing truth to study, analyze and solve new situations and new problems discovered under our new historical conditions. The revolutionary enthusiasm, initiative and creativity of the broad masses of cadres and fighters will be brought into full play correctly once their understanding of line is corrected. By emancipating our minds, becoming bolder and devising more measures, our steps toward realizing the four modernizations are bound to quicken.

SZECHWAN PEASANTS ELECT PRODUCTION TEAM LEADERS BY SECRET BALLOT

HK210952Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 19 Nov 78 HK

[Text] Pi County has brought democracy into full play. The peasants there are electing production team leaders and other production team cadres by secret ballot. Judging by the situation of the 990 production teams in the first batch of 12 communes to practice this system in the past year, the results are very good.

Democratic elections were held in the first group of production teams in February and March this year. [Peking Domestic Service in Chinese 0313 GMT 18 Nov 78 OW reports that elections were held in January, February and March this year.] Due to interference and sabotage by Lin Piao and the gang of four, the peasants had not been able to exercise their right to vote for more than 10 years. They displayed a high sense of great responsibility and great happiness over these elections. They said: "It really is extremely important to select good leaders." Hence, they carefully and repeatedly considered the question of whom to elect. In general more than 90 percent of the production team members voted in the elections. Some old peasants who found it hard to move around went on crutches to take part in the elections.

The democratic elections have produced excellent results. They have stimulated improvement in cadre work style and also strengthened the peasants' sense of responsibility as masters of the house. After the elections an unprecedentedly excellent situation has appeared in many production teams, with the cadres respecting the peasants, the peasants cherishing the cadres, everyone working together and achieving great and rapid improvement.

The new production team leader elected in No 8 production team of No 7 brigade of (Chunghsing) commune has actively taken the lead in laboring and humbly listened to the view of the masses. Whenever the upper levels assign important work tasks or production measures, he always repeatedly consults the peasants and experienced veterans to consider how to implement them in the light of the actual conditions in the production team. Thus he is responsible both to the upper levels and to the peasants. The peasants on the team work with diligence to develop production and enthusiastically work for and deliver manure to the team. Thanks to the high quality of farmwork and the efficacy of the various measures adopted, the team's grain output rose by 50,000 catties this year and set a new record.

According to statistics compiled by the Pi County CCP Committee, the increase in grain production this year in the 12 communes which held democratic elections was in all cases higher than in communes which have not yet held such elections. The great majority of some 90 production teams in these 12 communes which were in a backward state for a long time have improved, and more than 30 of them have joined the ranks of the progressives.

BRIEFS

SZECHWAN MINOR AUTUMN HARVEST--The party committees at all levels throughout Szechwan have strengthened leadership over the minor autumn harvest. By the end of October, the total value of things procured from minor autumn harvest had reached 50,540,000 yuan, an increase of 39 percent as compared with last year's same period. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 8 Nov 78 HK]

HOPEI FIRST SECRETARY DELIVERS REPORT ON THEORY, PRACTICE

OW241902Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] Recently, the Hopei Provincial CCP Committee held a discussion meeting on the relations between theory and practice. Attending the meeting were leading cadres, theoretical and practical workers. Present at the meeting were responsible persons of various provincial-level departments, committees, offices and bureaus; secretaries and Standing Committee members of various prefectural and municipal CCP committees; the leading comrades of the prefectural and municipal CCP committees' propaganda departments; and the responsible persons of some large industrial and mining enterprises and some institutions of higher learning and county CCP committees. Centering on the main theme of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth, those attending the meeting conscientiously studied the works of Marx and Lenin and the theses of Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua's instructions and the documents of the central authorities on this subject. They also studied articles carried in various newspapers on the subject, penetratingly exposed and criticized the reactionary fallacies and towering crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four, and conducted enthusiastic discussions on the actual situation. A total of 24 comrades spoke at the meeting.

The meeting was presided over by Yin Che, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee. Liu Tzu-hou, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a special report: "Emancipate our minds, eliminate chaos and restore order, and strive to speed up the four modernizations", and dwelled on the issue of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth and of integrating theory with practice. Also attending the meeting were Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP Committee in Shihchiachuang and the cadres at or above the department director level of the provincial-level and Shihchiachuang prefectural and municipal-level organs. At the end of the discussion meeting, Comrade Wang Chin-shan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a summing-up speech.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Tzu-hou first explained the significance in persistently seeking truth from facts, in proceeding from facts in everything and in integrating theory with practice. He said: Practice is the only criterion in testing truth. This is not only a theoretical question, but also a practical fundamental question. It involves not only the theoretical front, but also the economic front and other fields of work. As far as our province is concerned, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line played a predominant role in the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution as well as the 11 years during the Great Cultural Revolution.

Tremendous achievements have been made in all fields throughout the province, thanks to the joint strenuous efforts of the party members, cadres and masses. However, due to the influence of the revisionist line, particularly the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four, various problems have arisen in all fields. Our experience has proven that every achievement we score is the result of our efforts in integrating theory with practice and persistently seeking truth from facts, and that all our problems in work are often caused by our lack of efforts in adhering to the principle of integrating theory with practice and of seeking truth from facts. Therefore, to push the work in our province to a new level, we must penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four and correct things which were thrown into disorder by Lin Piao and the gang of four on the basic issue--the relations between theory and practice.

As far as our province is concerned, in the current struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four we must carry out the following points:

1. We must further implement the party's various policies. Issues on policies, including the policy in dealing with people and the economic policy, were greatly confused by Lin Biao and the gang of four. We must seek truth from facts, proceed from the facts and reverse the cases where people were wrongly, falsely and unfairly charged. We must correct those things they turned upside down. This is a major issue involving thousands of people and households. We must pay full attention to this issue.

2. We must adhere to the concept of placing practice above all, go amid the masses to conduct investigation and study resolutely change our leadership work style. Whether we can persist in conducting investigation and study and learning from the masses is an issue of party spirit. To truly take practice as the criterion in testing truth, our leading cadres at all levels, must go to the masses, seriously listen to their suggestions, proposals and views and solve their problems in a practical manner. Our leading cadres at all levels must get rid of their bad work style and habits that run counter to the principle of seeking truth from facts, and bring about profound changes in their work style so as to further develop the favorable present situation.

3. We must emancipate our minds and strive to speed up the four modernizations. Are the four modernizations connected with the issue of practice? Yes, they are indeed closely related. On the basis of the situation in struggles at home and abroad and China's socialist revolution and construction, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has set forth a series of major policy decisions on realizing the four modernizations at an early date. This reflects the strong aspirations of the masses and entirely conforms to the fundamental interests of the people. To realize the four modernizations at an early date means to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner under new historical conditions.

4. We must conscientiously study the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao and comprehensively and correctly understand and have a firm grasp of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is a comprehensive, scientific ideological system. It is an objective truth derived from objective facts and verified by practice. In the course of leading the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao persisted in upholding the principle of integrating theory with practice. He repeatedly exhorted all party comrades to integrate theory with practice and scathingly criticized the erroneous trends of regarding Marxism as a dogma, religion or mystery.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Tzu-hou talks about the worries some people have about discussing the relations between theory and practice. He pointed out: Some comrades are afraid that the act of upholding practice as the criterion in testing truth may negate Chairman Mao and Mao Tsetung Thought. As the leader of our party, Chairman Mao had always stood firmly in the van of the great struggle waged by the Chinese people for more than half a century. Chairman Mao was a great man. He was able to lead the Chinese revolution to a resounding victory because he integrated the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism with concrete practice in the Chinese revolution and solved the specific problems in the Chinese revolution by seeking truth from facts. To seek truth from facts is the basic concept and quintessence of Mao Tsetung Thought.

HOPEI REVERSES VERDICTS ON PEOPLE MOURNING CHOU IN 1976

OW242227Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Hopei Provincial CCP Committee decided on 23 November to completely exonerate those comrades who were persecuted because they mourned Premier Chou and opposed the "gang of four" during the 1976 Chingming festival.

The decision points out: During the 1976 Chingming festival, some of the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, students, intellectuals and office cadres in our province deeply mourned their esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and angrily condemned the "gang of four" through various ways in Peking's Tienanmen Square or in their respective localities. Their action was entirely motivated by their boundless love and profound memory of Premier Chou and by their deep hatred toward the "gang of four" for their crimes committed against the state and people. Their action was entirely revolutionary.

At that time, under the (?influence) of the "gang of four," some comrades were interrogated, detained or even imprisoned. The provincial CCP committee thus decides to publicly exonerate and rehabilitate those who were attacked and persecuted, redress the injustice done to those who were criticized, denounced and interrogated, return to the original owners the poems and articles written in memory of Premier Chou and photographs and tapes taken from them, destroy all materials in connection with their action, and commend their revolutionary spirit and courage in waging a brave struggle against the "gang of four." The vast numbers of cadres and masses should rally around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and strive to fulfill the general task for the new period.

The HOPEI DAILY today gave frontpage coverage to the decision of the Hopei Provincial CCP Committee and published a commentator's article entitled: "People Are the Master of History."

The article says: The Hopei Provincial CCP Committee's decision to completely exonerate those comrades who were persecuted because they mourned Premier Chou and opposed the "gang of four" during the Chingming festival in 1976 embodies the common wish of the 49 million people in our province. All party committees throughout the province should, in the spirit of the provincial CCP committee decision, completely exonerate those comrades who were persecuted because they mourned with deep grief the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and angrily condemned the "gang of four" through various forms either in Peking's Tienanmen Square or in their own localities and commend their revolutionary spirit and courage to wage a brave struggle against the "gang of four."

The commentator's article concludes: The people throughout the province must learn from and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the "5 April Movement" and bring the socialist democratic spirit of the movement into actual life in all fields and in every respect. We must closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, unfold the three great revolutionary movements with great enthusiasm and full steam, deepen the exposure and criticism of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," insure the success of our economic construction, continue the revolution, effectively carry out every task and strive to accomplish the four modernizations by an early date.

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INNER MONGOLIA FIRST SECRETARY ATTENDS REGIONAL CCP SESSION

OW251854Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1211 GMT 25 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Huhehot, 25 Nov--Recently the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional CCP Committee held an enlarged session of its Standing Committee. Under the sponsorship of Comrade Chou Hui [0719 1920], first secretary of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional CCP Committee, the session was held in a most vivid and vigorous atmosphere. Many comrades excitedly declared: This enlarged Standing Committee session marks a good beginning for reviving as well as carrying forward the party's democratic tradition, and also marks a gratifying turning point in bringing great order to Inner Mongolia. Inner Mongolia has a bright future.

On the basis of promoting democracy and pooling the wisdom of the masses, the session discussed the autonomous region's progress in the "exposure, criticism and investigation" movement and in the development of agricultural production and animal husbandry, as well as questions on the life of the urban and rural masses, the cadres' study and the emancipation of minds since the smashing of the "gang of four." The session put forward concrete measures for grasping the key link and running Inner Mongolia well. The participating comrades unanimously agreed on these measures.

The comrades pointed out: Inner Mongolia was the first autonomous region to be established in the country. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line always predominated in all fields of work in the region during the 19 years from its establishment in 1947 to the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. The brilliance of the party's nationalities policy illuminated the Inner Mongolian prairie and the people of Mongol, Han and other nationalities were closely united. Industry, agriculture, animal husbandry culture and education, public health and other understandings steadily developed. Premier Chou commended Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region's work on many occasions and praised "the people of Inner Mongolia as heroic people." During the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" poked their noses into this region, flagrantly trampled upon the party's nationalities policy, undermined national unity and cruelly persecuted cadres and the masses of various nationalities, thereby causing a lot of uproar and trouble in the Inner Mongolian region.

The session emphatically pointed out: We must act in accordance with the directives of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, conscientiously do a good job in "exposure, criticism and investigation," solve problems thoroughly by seeking truth from facts, and achieve great unity of nationalities. Lin Piao and the "gang of four" created splits among the nationalities. We stand for national unity. Inner Mongolia is located on the anti-revisionist front. We should conscientiously implement the party's policies, and strengthen national unity, the unity between the army and government and the unity between the army and people.

Firmly grasping the key link--exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the "gang of four"--the participating comrades distinguished between right and wrong with regard to line and unified their thinking and understanding in light of the important events that have taken place in Inner Mongolia in the past few years. They discussed these major measures put forward by Comrade Chou Hui for solving problems: The first step is to readjust and consolidate the leading group of the autonomous regional party committee, then properly readjust the working groups of its important departments after conducting a comprehensive investigation and analysis of these groups. In the struggle of "exposure, criticism and investigation," it is necessary to take the overall situation into consideration, solve problems in a down-to-earth way, achieve unity, and win complete victory in the struggle.

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This struggle must be carried out under the unified leadership of the party, in good order, and in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism. The struggle should be concentrated on the same targets. The scope of attack should be narrowed and more people should be helped through education.

In light of the positive and negative experiences gained since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, each of the comrades of various nationalities attending the enlarged session of the Standing Committee said all he wanted to say about how to grasp the key link and run Inner Mongolia well and how to quicken the pace of the new Long March. The regional party committee widely solicited comments and opinions and allowed the comrades to unreservedly speak out on everything, whether at the meetings or after the meetings. The participants held group discussions, delivered speeches at the session and gave individual interviews. As for questions which could be solved, the regional party committee resolved to handle them without delay. Some comrades who seldom spoke in the past took the initiative in making speeches at the session and group discussions. For some comrades, it was the first time in 12 years that they had participated in an enlarged session of the Standing Committee. At the session, a number of veteran cadres of Mongol nationality who had long suffered from persecution and had not been allowed to make complaints indignantly denounced the crimes of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" with tears in their eyes. They praised the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and spoke the words which they had wanted to say for many years.

The participating comrades unanimously expressed their determination to respond to Chairman Hua's call "unite, unite and once more unite," revive and carry forward Inner Mongolia's glorious tradition of unity of nationalities, and mobilize the masses to thoroughly expose and scathingly criticize the crimes of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in undermining the party's nationalities policy and splitting national unity. The comrades unanimously expressed their determination to eliminate chaos and restore order, set straight the major issues of right and wrong that were turned upside down by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," implement the party's policies, vigorously develop various economic and cultural undertakings and enable Inner Mongolia to make still new and greater contributions to speedily building a powerful, modern socialist country.

LIN HU-CHIA ATTENDS PEKING MEETING ON UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT

OW261513Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1621 GMT 25 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Nov--The Peking Municipal CCP Committee recently held a special meeting during which it decided to increase enrollment for branch universities. According to the meeting's decision, students who scored more than 300 points in Peking's University entrance examinations this year but who have not been admitted will be admitted into college branches provided they pass their physical examinations. This measure has been taken to satisfy the strong desire of the masses of young people to study.

Before this meeting was held, Comrade Lin Hu-chia, first secretary of the Peking Municipal CCP Committee, presided over the municipal CCP committee's Standing Committee meeting and enlarged Standing Committee meeting. During the meetings participants specifically discussed and studied the municipality's educational work and called on the entire party to mobilize and resolve to tap potentialities and do a good job in enlarging university enrollment in order to contribute to training more personnel for accelerating the realization of the four modernizations.

Peking Municipality has more institutes of higher learning and more teachers than other areas. In expanding the 1978 college enrollment, college branches will be run with the cooperation of institutes of higher learning and units which have ties with specialized schools on the one hand and areas where college branches are located on the other. The more than 30 college branches which have been established to expand enrollment will establish departments of science, engineering, agriculture, teachers training, economic management and foreign languages and will concentrate on training foreign language and economic management personnel, doctors and teachers who are urgently needed at present. The college branches will be designed for commuting students. The period of schooling will for the most part be 4 years, but 5 years will be required for medical students. During the first 3 years, students will primarily study basic courses and basic specialized courses. After 3 years, they will study specialized courses and do practical work in factories, enterprises, scientific research departments, hospitals and schools. Graduates will receive diplomas from the branches of institutes of higher learning and will be assigned jobs according to the state's needs.

The college branches established for the purpose of expanding college enrollment in Peking will teach primarily by means of television and radio in coordination with teaching and guidance by correspondence. Universities which run branches will be responsible for the teaching, and university teachers will concurrently serve as lecturers and essential instructors for the branches. Scientific and technical personnel of scientific research units, factories and enterprises will also be hired to teach part-time. In order to guarantee teaching quality, specialized practical courses by the departments of science and engineering of the college branches will be conducted in university and factory laboratories. Meanwhile laboratories for the college branches will be built as soon as possible.

At present, Peking Municipality's 24 universities and other departments concerned are actively preparing to expand college enrollment and open college branches by next January.

TAIYUAN RALLY REVERSES VERDICTS ON CHOU MOURNERS

SK261322Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Nov 78 SK

[Summary] "The Taiyuan Municipal CCP Committee held a rally in (Hupin) hall on the morning of 22 November" to reverse verdicts of those comrades who mourned Premier Chou in the 1 May Square around the Chingming festival in 1976.

At the rally, "Deputy Secretary of the Taiyuan Municipal CCP Committee (Li Hsu-chang) announced the decision of the municipal party committee" concerning these comrades. The decision states: 1) It is completely wrong to regard that the people who mourned Premier Chou in the 1 May Square and People's Park around Chingming festival in 1976 engaged in a counterrevolutionary, sabotaging activity. 2) Those comrades who were imprisoned because they mourned Premier Chou in the 1 May Square and People's Park around the Chingming festival in 1976 must be thoroughly rehabilitated and exonerated. 3) All persons who were persecuted because of this must be exonerated as soon as possible. 4) All confessions written by the victims must be destroyed.

"Deputy secretary of the Taiyuan Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the Taiyuan Revolutionary Committee Comrade (Chang Tien-yu) spoke at the rally."

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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HEILUNGKIANG MEETING CALLS FOR STEPPING UP CPPCC ACTIVITIES

OW241235Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 78 OW

[Text] The Fourth Heilungkiang Provincial CPPCC Committee recently held its enlarged fourth Standing Committee meeting. Provincial CPPCC Committee Vice Chairman Wang I-lun; provincial CPPCC Vice Chairmen Yang Ho-ting, Chang Jui-lin, Wu Cheng, Wang Chin-ling, Liu Hui-hsien, Tang Lien-ti, Wang Chao-chih and Kuo Shou-chang; Secretary General Wang Ching; and other comrades attended the meeting.

Comrade Wang I-lun spoke on the current situation and on the tasks of the CPPCC. The meeting held that the CPPCC, being a revolutionary united front organization, should be more active in carrying out its work so as to meet the needs of the four modernizations. The meeting called for carrying out CPPCC activities in keeping with the situation. Through study meetings, report meetings and other activities it should help patriotic democratic parties and patriotic personages in various circles to understand clearly the situation and tasks currently faced by the various nationalities in our country and to keep pace with current developments in their advance. In carrying out its activities, the CPPCC should continue to carry forward the spirit of democratic consultation, make it possible for all to emancipate their minds and express their opinions freely, open up broad opportunities for capable people to contribute ideas and efforts for the country's construction and strive to create a political situation which is lively and full of vitality. Through intensive and meticulous ideological and organizational work, the various patriotic democratic parties and patriotic personages in all circles should be united so that all will act in concert with each other in their efforts to contribute to speeding up the four modernizations.

The meeting heard a report by Comrade (Yu Yu-tai), vice president of the Northeast China Agriculture College, on his impressions of his U.S. visit.

The meeting adopted plans for stepping up CPPCC activities in our province and approved the namelists of the CPPCC Committee's Executive Committee, Cultural and Historical Data Study Committee and various work groups.

HARBIN STAGES REVOLUTIONARY PLAY 'WHERE SILENCE IS'

OW241737Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] "Where Silence Is," the first Chinese play about the Tienanmen incident in April 1976, premiered in Harbin Municipality the evening of 20 November. Present at the Harbin Municipal Theater were Li Li-an, Chen Lei, (?Wang Yung-sheng), Chen Yuan-chih, Chao Kuo-chiang, (Yang Yen-te), (Yao Hsueh-jung), (Kao heng), Hsu Feng-tu and (Wang Chin-hua), leading comrades of Heilungkiang Province and Harbin Municipality, and some 1,000 persons from all walks of life in Harbin.

After the play "Where Silence Is" was published in WEN HUI PAO, all members of the Harbin Theater devoted themselves to reading the script in efforts to perform this play well and glorify the revolutionary incident that took place at Peking's Tienanmen Square.

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Filled with boundless love for Premier Chou and bitter hatred for the gang of four, all members of the Harbin Theater gave their best performance last night, arousing strong reactions from the audience.

After the play was over, Li Li-an and other leading comrades warmly shook hands with all theater members, congratulating them on their successful performance and highly rating the play "Where Silence Is."

KIRIN AIR DEFENSE CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

SK250519Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Nov 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Third Kirin Provincial People's Air Defense Conference has successfully concluded. The closing ceremony was held on the morning of 21 November. Attending the closing ceremony were secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and commander of the provincial military district Ho Yu-fa and other leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees and of the provincial military district, including Yu Ko, Wei Chen-wu, Yang Chan-tao, (Kuo Hai-po) and (Chang I-67) as well as members of the provincial people's air defense leading group and responsible comrades of concerned departments of the province and of the provincial military district.

All participants conscientiously studied and discussed the important directive of Chairman Hua, the important speech by Vice Chairman Yeh and the important report by Vice Chairman Li. Comrade Ho Yu-fa gave a speech at the conference. On behalf of the provincial people's air defense leading group, (Kuo Hai-po), deputy leader of the provincial people's air defense leading group and deputy commander of the provincial military district, gave a report entitled "Realistically Strengthen the Party's Leadership, Resolutely Implement the (?16-Character) Principle and Raise Our Province's Construction Work for People's Air Defense and Preparation Against War to a New Level."

The good news that all the 1978 people's air defense construction projects of our province had been completed by 20 November has announced at the closing ceremony. Six municipalities, namely Hunchiang, Tunghua, Liaoyuan, Yungliao, Paicheng and Ssuping, reported their achievements to the meeting and received congratulations.

Comrade Ho Yu-fa read the decision of the provincial party and revolutionary committees on conferring honorable titles of advanced towns and cities, units and workers in the construction work for the people's air defense and preparation against war, as authorized by the third national people's air defense conference, and on behalf of the national people's air defense leading group, leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees presented banners, citation certificates and prizes to 23 representatives of the advanced towns and cities, advanced units and advanced workers in our province who won the national honorable titles in the construction work for the people's air defense and preparation against war. After that, citation certificates and prizes were presented to Hunchiang Municipality and 65 advanced collectives and 137 advanced workers who were given the honorable titles of advanced city, advanced units and advanced workers by the provincial party and revolutionary committees. Comrade Yang Chan-tao gave a summing-up speech at the conference.

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KIRIN BEGINS STAGING NEW DRAMA 'WHERE SILENCE IS'

SK260350Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Nov 78 SK

[Excerpts] Changchun and Kirin municipalities have begun to present the drama "Where the Silence Is," which eulogizes the heroes of the era who courageously struggled against the gang of four in the Tienanmen incident. This drama is being rewritten in the forms of (?Kirin) opera [chi chu] and Peking opera, which will be presented in the near future.

This drama was the first outstanding work to appear since the smashing of the gang of four led to the praising of the people of Peking who mourned esteemed and beloved Premier Chou in the Tienanmen incident and who openly waged a courageous struggle against the gang of four.

Through six different characters, this drama eulogizes the young, heroic persons who feared neither ghosts nor devils, who praised the firm and unyielding revolutionaries of older generations and who castigated those traitors who sold their souls. The creation of this drama has made a breakthrough in the forbidden area of ideology and art, stirring the entire literary and art circles. Its performance has a profound practical significance.

This drama has been presented in Shanghai and Peking and has evoked a strong reaction and been warmly welcomed by the broad masses of the audiences. Many theatrical units in our province have been engaged in intense rehearsal with high political enthusiasm lately. Comrades of the Changchun Drama Theater and Kirin Drama Troupe completed the rehearsal of this drama within a short time and presented it a few days ago.

LIAONING ISSUES RULES FOR PRIVATE HOG RAISING

SK270755Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Nov 78 SK

[Excerpt] The Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee issued a regulation which states that, beginning next year, each rural household which is able to raise hogs will be given about 0.2 mou of fodder land, and each will have the duty of selling a commercial hog to the state.

The fodder land would come mainly from the reclamation of wasteland by collectives. Those units lacking such conditions will be allowed to use a little construction land as a fodder farm.

As for the collective hog and poultry farms run by communes and brigades, the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee stipulated that they should also have some fodder land. Crops on this fodder land should be harvested, threshed and managed by hog farms. These products will not be counted as part of the collective's production, nor will they be considered in calculating the state grain procurement quota. At the same time, no grain will be allocated from a collective's production for fodder purposes.

In the past, there was no fodder land given to those commune members who raised hogs in our province. Though the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee had issued documents concerning the principles and regulations for the fodder land of the collective hog farms, most areas and units failed to carry them out due to the interference and sabotage of the gang of four. Insufficient fodder has been a major reason for the failure to quickly increase hog production in our province. The new regulation of the provincial revolutionary committee certainly will promote and bring about great development in hog-raising undertaking.

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The regulation issued by the provincial revolutionary committee on 5 November concerning hog and poultry production and procurement policy clearly states: With regard to hog raising by commune members, each household should be regarded as a unit. After selling the state-assigned quantity to the state, commune members are entitled to dispose of the remaining hogs of their own accord. If they are willing to sell more than the state quota, the excess can be purchased by the state at a (negotiated price).

'WHERE SILENCE IS' PREMIERES IN LIAONING PROVINCE

SK270927Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Nov 78 SK

[Text] The four-scene drama "Where the Silence Is," which praises the revolutionary mass movement in Tienanmen Square, has appeared on the Liaoning stage. On the evening of 24 November, more than 700 people watched the performance at the Liaoning People's Art Theater in Shenyang Municipality. Upon hearing the news of the premiere of the drama "Where the Silence Is" in Shenyang, the people vied to spread word of the performance. During the course of the 2-hour performance, the audience and the characters in the play shared the same feelings. Both those on the stage and those watching the play had the same sentiments. The profound thought, the clever imagery, the tight plot and the ups and downs in the drama deeply moved the audience's hearts.

Second Secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee Huang Ou-tung and other leading comrades attended the premiere. Following the performance, they mounted the stage to congratulate the performers on the success of their presentation and encourage them to make sustained and redoubled efforts in making still greater achievements.

Further Performances

SK270802Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Nov 78 SK

[Text] During the past few days, theaters and professional drama troupes and a number of spare-time drama troupes in our province have been busy rehearsing the four-scene drama "Where the Silence Is." The Liaoning People's Art Theater had three separate groups simultaneously rehearsing the drama "Where the Silence Is." One of them has been staging the drama since 24 November. The other two will give a public performance of this drama at the beginning of December.

Drama troupes in Shenyang, Luta, Anshan, Fushun, Fuhsin and Penhsi as well as cultural troupes in Chaowuta League, Chinchou, Tantung, Yingkou, Chaoyang and Tiehling prefectures are racing against time to rehearse the drama day and night, so as to present it at an early date. Spare-time drama troupes of some plants and schools in Shenyang, Luta and Liaoyang municipalities are also busy rehearsing this drama. The cultural hall in Chinchou Municipality has organized helpers to give guidance on the spot. The Pingchu Theater in Shenyang and the song and dance troupe in Luta are adapting the drama to the forms of Pingchu and opera respectively. At present, they are busy writing tunes, composing music and rehearsing and will perform publicly in the near future.

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LIAONING CALLS FOR QUICK RETURN OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

SK270811Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Nov 78 SK

[Excerpt] The Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a work conference on returning occupied school buildings. The conference stressed: It is necessary to adopt various measures and devise various ways to return the occupied buildings of schools at various levels and of various kinds as soon as possible.

Secretaries of the Liaoning provincial party committee and Vice Chairmen of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee Chen Pu-ju and Hu I-min attended and spoke at the conference. Also attending the conference were responsible persons from the various municipal, prefectural and league leading groups in charge of the work of returning occupied school buildings and leading comrades from the departments concerned.

The interference and sabotage by Lin Piao and the gang of four on the education front in our province are relatively severe. A large number of buildings of schools at all levels and of various kinds were occupied. This has greatly affected the development of educational undertakings. Since the national work conference on education, our province has taken action to return the occupied school buildings, but the work is slow and very uneven. This is mainly due to lack of sufficient understanding of the importance of the work and because leading persons in some units have stalled the work with various excuses.

At the conference, Comrade Chen Pu-ju, on behalf of the Liaoning provincial party committee, explicitly stated: The Liaoning provincial party committee has made up its mind to change the current situation and demands that all departments concerned return all the occupied school buildings and property by the end of August 1979. Leading persons at all levels should consider this question in light of the whole situation of accelerating the realization of the four modernizations and realistically grasp the work of returning occupied school buildings. Organs of the party, government and army should set an example and take the lead in returning the occupied school buildings.

Comrade Hu I-min made a summing-up report at the conference. In his report, he made concrete demands for the work of returning occupied school buildings.

LIAONING RADIO REPORTS ON RUSTICATED YOUTH CONTROVERSY

SK240050Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 78 SK

[Report by station correspondent (Chu Shu-chiao) and reporters (Liu Cheng-chin) and (Li Tao): "A Fake Left and Real Right Sinister Specimen on the Question of Educated Youth"]

[Excerpts] In early July 1976, reactionary literary rascal Yao Wen-yuan read the so-called open letter fiercely attacking the "arch criminal in pulling roots out and staging restoration" written by newborn counterrevolutionary Chang Tieh-sheng and others in Liaoning. He cherished this letter dearly and immediately directed NCNA to transmit the letter. On 14 July, PEOPLE'S DAILY, then under their control, gave frontpage prominence to the full text of this letter.

Flaunting the banner of "opposing restoration," this sinister letter unfoundedly slandered that there was a bourgeois class in the party opposing educated youth settling in the countryside, and drivelled that there was a stratum of people digging in the soil to pull out roots. This sinister letter instigated young people to ferret out the so-called capitalist roaders and "Nagy". This was a sinister document by which the gang of four actively created fake left and real right counterrevolutionary public opinion on the question of educated youth, and was hard ammunition with which they vainly attempted to usurp power amid chaos and restore capitalism.

After Chairman Mao personally chose Comrade Hau Kuo-feng to take charge of the work of the central organs, that sworn follower of the gang of four in Liaoning spread counter-revolutionary public opinion by innuendo that "Nagy" might be able to ascend to power again. This sworn follower and that scoundrel known as the general manager stepped up their activities in a vain attempt to find something on the educated youth front that they could use as anti-party ammunition. At the end of May, that general manager personally went to Kaiyuan County to investigate the "interference and sabotage" caused by the so-called "capitalist roaders" on the educated youth front.

In early June, a symposium of educated youths was held in Shenyang. More than 10 reporters from several press units in Shenyang were asked to come to the symposium, which was participated in by only a dozen or so persons. These reporters were informed in advance that they should widely publicize this symposium and that they should write an open letter at the symposium and publish it. That general manager supervised and gave directions from the beginning to the end of the symposium. He clamored at the symposium that it was necessary to watch "Nagy" with wide open eyes. Privately, he instructed his pawns to keep an eye on the central authorities so as to attack them.

Chang Tieh-sheng [words indistinct] viciously attacked the policy of recruiting workers and soldiers and enrolling students from among the educated youth in the countryside. He slandered that "Nagy," like a malignant spirit, slashed the educated youth like cutting leeks with a sickle or digging out a plant's root completely with a pick.

Under the direct instigation of the general manager, Chang Tieh-sheng and others hurriedly wrote an open letter overnight to fire fiercely at the "arch criminal in pulling roots out and staging restoration." They resorted to deception by writing the names of two rusticated educated youth at the end of the letter who actually did not participate in the symposium. This letter was sent quickly to the gang of four's sworn follower in Liaoning, who was staying in Peking at that time. Before issuing the letter, that crafty gang of four and company, fearing that their game might be given away, stealthily deleted from the original draft the very outspoken sentence, "It is not impossible for 'Nagy' to ascend to power again." But the more they tried to conceal it, the more it attracted attention. This just exposed their reactionary aim.

With ulterior motives, the open letter distorted facts by alleging that there was a so-called struggle between striking roots and pulling roots out on the educated youth front, and equated the policy of recruiting workers and soldiers and enrolling students from among the educated youth to pulling roots out.

In the past many years, the broad masses of educated youth settling in the countryside, including those young people who left the countryside later to go where they were needed according to the policy, came to the countryside in warm response to the call of the party and Chairman Mao and struggled in difficult and poor places with daring spirit. They were all good examples. Many of them were willing to settle down in the countryside for a prolonged period and devote all their energies to the modernization of agriculture and are, therefore, worth praising. Such degenerates as Chang Tieh-sheng are extremely unusual, but the gang of four and company distorted Chairman Mao's directive on integrating the educated youth with workers and peasants. They explained educated youth going to the countryside in terms of absolutes, babbling that educated youth in towns and cities could be regarded as working for revolution only if they settled in the countryside. If this logic of theirs were followed, how could industry be developed, talented persons be fostered and the four modernizations be fulfilled, and who would safeguard the motherland? This kind of fallacy was entirely a component part of their fake left and real right line.

In 1972, in accordance with the instructions of Chairman Mao, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou suggested that good middle school graduates be selected for admission to universities directly. This method, Premier Chou pointed out at that time, parallels the method of selecting students from workers and peasants who have practical experience. It embodies the educational concept of Chairman Mao and is beneficial to developing and fostering talented persons. Therefore, it is supported by the people and the broad masses of young people throughout the country.

In 1973, in view of the practical difficulties and problems caused by the interference and sabotage of the gang of four among the educated youth settling in the countryside, Chairman Mao issued an instruction demanding that the matter be resolved by adopting an over all plan. The party Central Committee and the State Council adopted measures toward this end. However, the open letter slandered that this method and these measures were in opposition to settling educated youth in the countryside and were "pulling roots out" and "restoring old things." This completely violated Chairman Mao's consistent theory on the issue of educated youth. It was absolutely preposterous.

The gang of four and their company dressed themselves up as leftists who were concerned with youth and who supported them in striking roots in the countryside. Chang Tieh-sheng and others, in the open letter, shouted slogans about striking roots. Did they really advocate this? Did they really want to strike roots in the countryside? No! Please look at the facts.

Someone asked Chang Tieh-sheng: What will you do after graduation from university? He self-assuredly said: My job will be arranged by Chiang Ching. I will not become a brigade secretary. I will go for 2 or 3 years. I might become minister of education.

When a reputed model in striking roots who was considered firmly determined to engage in farming was informed that he would be assigned to do leading work in a provincial department, Chang Tieh-sheng arrogantly said: "Why hurry? What is so difficult about that?"

That new born counterrevolutionary element, after reputedly breaking with old concepts and harping all day long about striking roots, divorced himself from rural areas for a long time, went everywhere to establish ties and agitated for the ferreting out of agents of "Nagy." From spring sowing to autumn harvest in 1976, he never spent a day in a production team. After "settling down in rural areas" for several years, he could not even tell sorghum from corn.

The gang of four and their company advocated striking roots only for show. What they really advocated was the road of settling down in rural areas to usurp power, going to urban areas to rise in rebellion and then returning to urban areas to become officials. In this way, they led youth astray.

As the saying goes, "Hsiang Chuang played the sword dance with the covert intention of killing Pei Kung." In the open letter, they rebelled against Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and opposed the so-called "pulling out roots" and "restoration" in a big way. Their counterrevolutionary purpose was to use this big stick to oppose Premier Chou and Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping and attack Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, who was then premier of the State Council, and a few other leading comrades of the State Council.

At the symposium in which the open letter was dished up, that general manager rabidly shouted that those who pulled out roots in large numbers were precisely of the bureaucrat class, and that the problem came precisely from the State Planning Commission. Spraying spittle all over, Chang Tieh-sheng charged that the party's policy of recruiting workers was a stupid policy and clamored: "The force for pulling out roots is not at the lower, but at the higher level, not outside the party but inside, and not in Liaoning but in Peking." In addition, he shamelessly said: "I am a member of the Standing Committee of the people's congress. My word is authoritative and representative." Now, isn't the direction of their spearhead as clear as daylight?

The gang of four and their followers and confidants in Liaoning have now been punished by history one by one. The open letter which caused a big fuss at the time has now become rare good material for teaching by negative example. The broad masses of educated youth are now firmly grasping the fake left and real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. In light of a host of facts prior to and following the dishing up of the open letter, they are deeply carrying out criticism, clarifying the rights and wrongs between the two lines on the issue of settling educated youth in the countryside and further settling accounts with the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four of usurping party and state power and persecuting youth.

LI TE-SHENG LEADS PLA TEAMS IN SOLICITING MASS OPINIONS

OW261527Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0209 GMT 25 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 25 Nov--Bringing into full play our army's glorious tradition, since the beginning of October the Shenyang PLA units have sent a large number of "support-the-government, cherish-the-people" teams to visit the three northeastern provinces to invite suggestions from party and state organs and the masses.

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Commander Li Te-sheng, Political Commisar Kan Wei-han and other leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units personally led the teams' visit to various localities in the three provinces. Jen Chung-i, Wang En-mao and Yuang I-chen, first secretaries of the Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang Provincial CCP committees respectively, personally received the teams and took part in a discussion with them. During the discussion, Li Te-sheng and Kan Wei-han told the local leaders: As pointed out by leading comrades in the central authorities during the inspection tour of the three northeastern provinces, one of the important criteria in judging how well PLA units have carried out the movement to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and worked to eliminate their pernicious influence is whether or not a greater unity between army-men and local people exists. Waving "red flags" to oppose the red flag during the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" seriously disrupted and sabotaged Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and caused grave damage to our army. The visit by the "support-the-government, cherish the people" teams to the three provinces to invite criticism and suggestions from local comrades will have great significance in grasping the key link and running the army well, preparing to fight, and promoting the movement to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four" within the PLA units. We hope that through the visit we will be able to achieve a greater unity between the army and the government and between the army-men and the people and mobilize all positive factors to strive to accelerate the accomplishment of the four modernizations. Comrades Jen Chung-i, Wang En-mao and Yang I-chen also spoke at the discussion.

Up to the present, the Shenyang PLA units have sent over 1,500 teams consisting of some 4,600 cadres at all levels to visit the party and state organs at and above the county level, former support-the-left units, factories, mines and enterprises in the areas where PLA units are stationed, and rural people's communes in the three northeastern provinces.

At present, the Shenyang PLA units' "support-the-government, cherish-the-people" teams have continued to visit various localities to invite their suggestions. In the beginning of November the teams reported the results of their visit to the Shenyang PLA units' party committee presided over by Li Te-sheng and Kan Wei-han. They urged all PLA units to earnestly listen to the opinion of local authorities and people and implement the party policy in a down-to-the-earth way so that there is a response to every request.

BRIEFS

TSINGHAI DISPUTE MEDIATION--The Sining Municipal Revolutionary Committee recently called the second meeting of representatives of advanced units and individuals in settling disputes among the people. All representatives listened to a work report by (Hsieh Chien), deputy chief justice of the Sining Municipal Intermediate Court, and summed up achievements and exchanged basic experience in settling disputes among the people. Sixty-eight advanced units and 193 advanced individuals were commended at the meeting. The meeting called on all mediation organizations in Sining area to strive for still better achievements. Attending the meeting were also Yang Hsi-lin, chief justice of the provincial higher people's court, Deputy Secretary (Chang Yeh) of the municipal party committee, and (Pai En-hsien), vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee. [Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 31 Oct 78 OW]

KANSU HOLDS RALLY ON REVERSAL OF VERDICTS

HK250505Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 24 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] The Kansu Provincial CCP Committee held a rally on 21 November to implement policies. Chao Chu-chi, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, solemnly announced the complete reversal of verdicts on eight major cases in the province during the Cultural Revolution and the rehabilitation of the victims.

"1. The question of the mass factors in the Lanchow area during the Cultural Revolution. In 1967, the agents of Lin Piao and the gang of four in Kansu distorted facts, cheated the central authorities, and falsely accused the mass organization 'Revolutionary Alliance' of being 'conservatives' and the 'Red Alliance' of 'running counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.' As a result, many revolutionary masses and cadres were persecuted. The provincial CCP committee has decided that all 50 comrades persecuted are to be completely rehabilitated.

"2. The question of the so-called 'Wang Feng handful.' During the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao and the gang of four and their Kansu agents vigorously pushed the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of suspecting and overthrowing everything. They described Comrade Wang Feng, former first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and people's council who had normal work relations with him as the 'Wang Feng handful.' This included Comrades Kao Chien-chun, Ko Shih-ying, Wang Yao-hua, (Ting Nai-kuang), (Meng Chen-chun), (Wei Ming) and (Kuo Tsan). They smeared them as 'a bunch of traitors, special agents, capitalist roaders and counterrevolutionaries,' openly criticized them in the press, waged a savage struggle against them and dealt merciless blows at them. They involved large numbers of cadres and dependents and caused grave consequences. The provincial CCP committee holds: All this was savage persecution of Wang Feng and other comrades, who are now completely rehabilitated.

"3. The question of investigating the '516.' From April 1971 to August 1973, the gang of four's agents in Kansu labelled those who had opposed them during the Great Cultural Revolution as 'pointing the spearhead at the proletarian headquarters, the PLA and the newborn revolutionary committees' and criticized, struggled against and screened them as '516 elements.' They dealt blows at and persecuted the cadres and masses. As a result many cadres and their dependents suffered injustice for many years. The provincial CCP committee holds that all those who were screened, criticized and punished because of the '516' problem are completely rehabilitated."

4. The question of the so-called "20 January case" in the Lanchow area. In January 1968, the gang of four's agents in Kansu arrested and detained six people, including (Yu Hua-nan), who were charged with collecting guns, stealing explosives and fuses and plotting sabotage. They also arrested and detained various other people on various charges. All these so-called "cases of counterrevolutionary sabotage" were lumped together as the "20 January case" and all were miscarriages of justice. The provincial CCP committee has decided that all those involved are to be completely rehabilitated.

"5. The question of the so-called 'storming of Chungnanhai.' On 10 September 1967, a number of revolutionary masses from Kansu went to Peking to visit higher authorities. They went to the west gate of Chungnanhai and demanded to be received by central leaders to report on the state of the Great Cultural Revolution in Kansu. The agents of Lin Piao and the gang of four in Kansu regarded this as a counterrevolutionary case. In addition, Wang Feng, (Wei Ming), (Ting Nai-kuang), (Kuo Chih-wu) and (Wang Te-ku) were falsely accused of being the backers of the incident. This was a miscarriage of justice caused by the gang of four's agents in the province and their ilk and was aimed at dealing blows at revolutionary cadres and the masses. The provincial CCP committee has decided to completely rehabilitate all those involved.

"6. The question of the so-called 'black gang of Juan and Wu.' In the initial period of the Great Cultural Revolution, the former provincial CCP committee announced there was an antiparty and antisocialist black gang headed by Comrades Juan Ti-ming and Wu Chien and including Comrade (Chieh Han) and others. Comrades Juan Ti-ming and Wu Chien were dismissed from all their posts inside and outside the party. They were openly criticized in the press and exposed and denounced throughout the province. As a result Comrades Juan Ti-ming, Wu Chien and others, together with other involved comrades, suffered political persecution. This was the evil consequences of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of suspecting and overthrowing everything that was pushed by Lin Piao and the gang of four. The provincial CCP committee has decided to annul the erroneous 24 June 1966 decision of the former provincial CCP committee on this question; to completely remove the smears and slanders against comrades Juan Ti-ming, Wu Chien and (Chieh Han) such as 'antiparty and antisocialist black gang,' 'power-holders in the party following the capitalist road,' and 'recruiters of landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements and rightists'; and to completely rehabilitate them. Cadres, masses and family dependents who were also involved in this problem are also completely rehabilitated.

"7. The question of investigating the activities of the revolutionary masses in mourning Premier Chou during the 1976 Chingming Festival. During the 1976 Chingming Festival, a number of workers of the 303 Plant of the Lanchow chemical complex and the masses of a number of units in the Lanchow area who were cherishing the memory of Premier Chou went to mourn him at the (Hualingshan) Martyrs' Mausoleum. This was a completely revolutionary action. After the Tienanmen incident occurred, the gang of four's agents in the province actively followed the gang of four and investigated the revolutionary activities of the revolutionary masses in the Lanchow area in mourning Premier Chou. All comrades who were dealt blows and persecuted because of this must be completely rehabilitated."

8. The question of investigating so-called "political rumors." Putting great mental pressure on some comrades, the gang of four's agents in Kansu vigorously investigated "political rumors" throughout the province in 1976. All such comrades must be completely rehabilitated.

Chao Chu-chi then made an important speech on how to speed up the implementation of party policies. Some 5,000 persons attended the rally, including responsible comrades of the party, government and army, and cadres and masses. Feng Chi-hsin, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided.

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SIAN MEETING DISCUSSES PRESENT SITUATION

HK211207Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 78 HK

[Summary] The Sian Municipal CCP Committee recently held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee to convey and implement the relevant documents of the party Central Committee and the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee. Present at the meeting were the First Secretary of the municipal CCP committee Wang Lin and secretaries of the municipal CCP committee (Yang Chung), (Chao Shu-jen) and (Chao Yu-chien). Wang Lin made a summing-up report while (Wang Chen) delivered a "special topic" speech on quickly developing agriculture in suburban Sian and vigorously strengthening building of bases for nonstaple foodstuff production.

The meeting held: "At present, the situation of Sian Municipality is excellent. Under the guidance of the great strategic principle of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and under the direct leadership of the provincial CCP committee, the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four in Sian Municipality has developed constantly and penetratingly. A very great victory has been won. People involved in and events connected with the gang of four's conspiratorial activities have been basically and clearly investigated. The gang of four's bourgeois factional setup has been basically smashed. A large number of active counterrevolutionaries, principal smash-and-grabbers, embezzlers, grafters and speculators have been discovered. The leadership groups of units at county and regimental level and a large number of key enterprises have been initially straightened out and strengthened. The party's policies on cadres, intellectuals and rural economy have been gradually implemented. The socialist activism of the cadres and masses has been mobilized. Because the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four has been firmly grasped, the stagnant situation in industrial and agricultural production and all other aspects has been eliminated. The municipality has begun to work in a big way and to make rapid advances."

The meeting pointed out: "The better the situation is, the more we must see the problems existing in our work. Although we have scored very great achievements in the movement of exposure and criticism, we are far from meeting the requirements of winning a complete victory. Investigation work has not been conducted thoroughly enough. In particular, the problem of the person who seized very great power in our province and eventually hired himself out to the gang of four has just been disclosed. The work of handling decided cases has been done slowly. Our tasks of reversing verdicts on cases of grievances, trumped-up cases and cases of miscarriage of justice and of implementing the party's policies on cadres and intellectuals and other policies are still very arduous. We must continue to deeply drag out the gang of four's social foundation, particularly backbone smash-and-grabbers. We have not criticized the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four and their reactionary ideological system penetratingly and thoroughly enough. We have not really turned chaos into order ideologically and theoretically. The movement has not developed evenly. A small number of units have not conducted the movement well and the situation of clamping down the lids in some individual units still exists.

"What is now worth notice is that some who are under investigation have erroneously estimated the situation and wanted to evade and slip through. Some have even distorted the spirit of the documents of the party Central Committee and taken the opportunity to reverse verdicts. The struggle between investigation and anti-investigation is still fierce. The essential thing now facing us is still to expose and criticize the gang of four. We must prevent and overcome the feelings of relaxation and discontent and make sustained and redoubled efforts.

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"In accordance with the requirements of the spirit of the relevant documents of the party Central Committee and the enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee, we must carry through to the end this great political struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, begin and end it well and win a complete victory."

With a view to fighting well the third battle to expose and criticize the gang of four and to whipping up an upsurge of exposing and criticizing Lin Piao, the gang of four and the person who seized very great power in our province and eventually hired himself out to the gang of four, the meeting put forward the following items of work which should be done well: "We must thoroughly do a good job of investigation and really insure that we destroy evil, leaving no chance for its revival. We must implement the party's policies and quickly reverse verdicts on cases of grievances, trumped-up cases and cases of miscarriage of justice. We must step up handling decided cases, penetratingly conduct revolutionary mass criticism and further carry out the 'two blows' struggle. We must resolutely strike blows at the gang of four's social foundation and further strengthen straightening out and building of leadership groups at all levels."

The meeting held that study and discussion of the problem of "practice is the sole criterion for testing truth" is being conducted throughout the country. The problem is not only an important theoretical problem but also an important practical problem. We must thoroughly understand it. We must free our minds, work hard, make rapid advances and rapidly promote industrial and agricultural production and all other work in the municipality.

SINKIANG'S AIR DEFENSE CONFERENCE ENDS

OW251817Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Third Sinkiang Regional People's Air Defense Conference ended successfully on 18 November. During the conference all comrades earnestly studied the important instructions on stepping up preparedness against war and doing a good job in people's air defense and city defense issued by Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. They also studied Vice Chairman Yeh's important speech, Vice Chairman Li's important report and other documents adopted at the third national people's air defense conference. Keeping closely in mind the reality of Sinkiang's situation, the comrades also exposed and criticized the crimes committed by Lin Piao and the gang of four to undermine preparedness against war, the struggle to combat revisionism and the work of city defense and people's air defense. They also visited some air defense installations and discussed air defense construction tasks in Sinkiang region.

A report "Resolutely Carry Forward the Guidelines of the Third National People's Air Defense Conference and Strive To Accelerate Sinkiang's Air Defense Construction in Preparedness Against War" was delivered by Comrade Cheng San-Sheng, deputy commander of the Sinkiang PLA units and deputy leader of the leading group for Sinkiang's people's air defense. The report sums up Sinkiang's air defense work and put forward new tasks for air defense construction and preparedness against war in Sinkiang.

On 18 November the morning session was attended by the responsible comrades of the regional party and revolutionary committees, the Sinkiang PLA units and the Urumchi municipal party committee, including Chou Jen-shan, Chang Shih-kung, Tieh-mu-erh Fa-wa-mai-ti, Cheng San-sheng, Li Yun-ho, Tan Yu-lin, Wei Yu-chu, Tsao-ta-no-fu, Lai Kaung-hsun, Liu Fa-hsiu, Hsiung Huang, Chi Kuo, A-mu-tung Ni-ya-tzu, (Han Chun-hao), (Hou Liang), Pai Cheng-ming, (Yen Chung) and (Jen Ko-pai). Also present were members of Sinkiang's air defense leading group and the responsible comrades from various departments concerned.

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On behalf of the national people's air defense leading group, Comrade Chou Jen-shan, secretary of the regional party committee and deputy leader of the regional people's air defense leading group, and Comrade Cheng San-sheng, deputy commander of the Sinkiang PLA units and deputy leader of the regional people's air defense leading group, presented banners and citations to representatives of advanced units and individuals who distinguished themselves in air defense construction but were unable to attend the third national people's air defense conference. Comrade Cheng San-sheng presided over the morning session.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Chou Jen-shan pointed out: Sinkiang is located at the frontline of the struggle against revisionism. The Soviet revisionists have an undying ambition to subjugate our country and may launch a war of aggression against us at any time. Therefore, we must vigilantly stand on guard. When there is preparedness, there is no disaster. The party committees and leading comrades at all levels must raise still higher their understanding, overcome the false sense of peace and tranquillity and one-sided viewpoints of all descriptions, resolutely implement Chairman Mao's strategic principles of "preparing against war, preparing against natural disasters and doing everything for the people" and "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony," and effectively strengthen the leadership over people's air defense construction. Meanwhile, it is necessary to adequately handle relations between preparedness against war and other construction tasks and strive to do an even better job in air defense construction in accordance with the principle of over-all planning and proper arrangement.

Comrade Chou Jen-shan concluded his speech by pointing out: Under the leadership of the party committees at all levels, all people's air defense departments have done a great deal of work. The masses of cadres and people fighting at the frontline of the people's air defense have made important contributions to strengthening Sinkiang's air defense construction. We must guard against arrogance and rashness, carry forward our achievements, overcome shortcomings and continue to advance.

BRIEFS

KANSU FORUM TO HAIL DRAMA--On 18 November the KANSU DAILY Editorial Department, the provincial Cultural Bureau, the provincial Literature Federation and the provincial broadcasting station jointly invited figures of provincial literary, art, education, press and publication circles and representatives of trade unions, CYL committees and women's federations, some 40 people in all, to a forum to hail the reversal of the verdicts on the Tienanmen incident and the publication and performance of the drama "Where Silence Prevails." Among the participants were (Lu Wan-chang) and (Wang Hsiao-tung) of the provincial drama troupe, who personally took part in the great struggle on Tienanmen Square and who also took pictures of and recorded valuable materials on the struggle; (Yen Shih-ming) of the Northwest Metallurgical Design Institute; and (Liu Hsing-lung), (Hsia Ju-hai) and (Ting Hung-mei), representatives of the instrument and meter workshop of No 303 plant of the Lanchow chemical works, who were persecuted by the gang of four's agents in Kansu because they presented wreaths to Premier Chou at the martyrs' graves. [Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Nov 78 HK]

SHENSI EDUCATION COLLEGE--With the approval of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee, the Shensi Education College was recently established in Sian. The tasks of this college are to train the leading cadres of education departments and school teachers, run correspondence courses, compile teaching materials for middle and primary schools, conduct research on teaching, and carry out other relevant work. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Nov 78 HK]

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